PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA (EXTRA)	6522
12th „	* CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th „	ARABIA	7903		
20th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th „	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th „	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

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BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. „

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AUGUST 7TH 1906.
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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7†0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
B	Langton Hall	4,400	„ 28	„ 12	„ 24	„ 31
A	City of York	7,705	Aug. 7	„ 20	„ 31	Sept. 6
B	City of Agra	4,320	„ 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 15	„ 30
A	City of Karachi	5,000	„ 29	„ 11	„ 22	„ 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 5	„ 18	„ 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	„ 14	„ 28	Oct. 13	„ 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	„ 27	Oct. 11	„ 24	„ 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	„ 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 16
B	Prome	3,580	„ 25	Nov. 8	„ 18	„ 24

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m,	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,010 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
"NERBUDDA"	3025	Wed. 12th Sep.	Z'bar, Mombasa, Lamu.
"NUDDEA"	3000	Wed. 26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Z'bar.
"PUTIALA"	3000	Wed. 10th Oct.	Z'bar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2936 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. „

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. „

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
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THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BENGER'S
For INFANTS and INVALIDS
FOOD
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected."
London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) per Share will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 16th day of August, 1906, on or after the 29th day of August, 1906.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MFG. CO., LD.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1906,

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, situate at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1906, at 10-30 A. M. (Standard Time) to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by circular.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MFG., CO., LD.,
"Bella Vista," Offices, Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY. 16TH AUGUST, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th August, 1906.

H. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS CO., LD.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 1 P. M. on the 10th September 1906, at his office, Secunderabad Deccan, for the purchase of the following old and unserviceable materials:—

About 260 tons steel tyres, 40 tons wrought iron wagon and engine wheels, 4 tons spring steel scrap, 280 tons iron D. H. and F. F. rails and rail-pieces and 500 tons steel sleepers.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Bts. Rupee 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper.
H. H. the N. G. S. Rys: Co., Ld.
SECUNDERABAD, 16th AUG, 1906.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.

For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 1262.
SUIT No. 750 OF 1901.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJI Trustees appointed of the estate and effects of SHAH VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL by the consent decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902....... Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANPURNABAI alias DHAKLIBAI widow of BALVANT ARJUN DERAY deceased VASANT BALVANT DERAY, BABOO BALVANT DERAY .... Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1906, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of August 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock (Standard time) in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Appellants and Defendants Respondents in all that piece of Government Land situate on the East side of Kamatipura 1st Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under quit and ground rent tenure under Old No. 3363, New No. 10165, Old Survey No. 2990 and New Survey No. 578C, together with the tenements or dwelling-houses erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 1055 and 1056 and Street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 and bounded on the East by the property or Dyana Dharamajee, on the West by Kamatipura 1st Street, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by a public passage together with all its appertenances, rights and easements belonging thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1906.

R. D SETHNA,
Acting Commissioner.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.

BUILDING MATERIAL and GENERAL MERCHANTS. Have always in stock "BASEL MISSION" Best Mangalore Roofing Tiles, Ceiling and Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

MINTON HOLLINS' Best English Floor Wall and Furniture tiles.

MARBLE SLABS and BLOCKS, also Marble Tiles, White Black and Colors.

GRANITE.—Best Aberdeen. Pillars, Columns, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Genuine English "Nine Elms" Brand.

NEWELITE and LUXOLITE Opal Tiles.

ITALIAN and FRENCH Hexagonal and Square Tiles of Different varieties.

WARDEN & CO.,
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND MERCHANTS,
27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and Bunder Road, Kurrachi.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

CRICKET.

SPECIAL SERIES OF ARTICLES.

ON FRIDAY
(24th INSTANT),

We shall commence the publication of a Special Series of Articles on

CRICKET

By some of its most eminent exponents.

AMONG THESE WILL APPEAR an account of

THE HON. F. S. JACKSON'S MOST EXCITING MATCHES.

"RUNNING BETWEEN WICKETS,"
(By A. C. MACLAREN.)

"FIELDERS AND FIELDING"
(By JOHN TUNNICLIFFE.)

"COUNTY BOWLING AND THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP"
(By HOME GORDON.)

"HOW TO GET WICKETS"
(By WILFRED RHODES.)

"THREE GREAT CRICKETERS"
(By G. L. JESSOP.)

"IS CRICKET DETERIORATING?"
(By W. G. QUAIFE.)

"CAPTAINS I HAVE PLAYED UNDER."
(By L. C. BRAUND.)

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

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for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
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THREE
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EACH EDITION
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NEW
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Every Day.

CIRCULATION
MORE THAN
TREBLED.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING
PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOUCHE and Co., POONA.—DETECTIVES, under the supervision of English Gentleman. Established 20 years. Author's Manuscript revised. Writs served. Documents translated. Persons traced and watched.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JAPANESE CURIOS CHEAPEST HOUSE.—NADIR BOMONJI & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and Poona.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong, what offers? Apply No. 561A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a L. C. E., or a qualified MINING ENGINEER of some experience. Apply trems with copies of testimonials No. 641 A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—An experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT to take charge of a small Dispensary in connection with our Mills at Kurla. Apply with copies of testimonials to TATA and SONS, Agents, Swadeshi Mills, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

WANTED—NATIVE MINING ENGINEER with sound knowledge of Manganese and how to raise it. Apply giving all qualifications to No. 568 A., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PROOF READERS.—Two Experienced Proof Readers wanted. Apply this office.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St. Bombay,

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIO Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

ALTON & CO.,
LADIES' & GENT'S TAILORS,
HAVE OPENED
A HIGH CLASS ENGLISH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at 75, HORNBY ROAD,
(next to Paris-India Motor Car Co.)
with a nice selection of Material suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Specialities:
BREECHES,
DRESS SUITS,
LADIES' COSTUMES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jenkins House (Ground Floor), Apollo Bunder, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, rich table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of Mrs. A. Desa proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE AT 11 A. M.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Habib Oosman Memon, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th inst, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction in the shop in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, and opposite Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Cos, Offices.—

A lot of old Chinaware, books, pictures, glassware, carpets, stands etc.

SALE AT 11-30 A. M.

AUCTION SALE of best Perfumery, Provisions. etc.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Maneckji Sorabji Patell, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 11-30 a.m., sell by Public Auction in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the insolvent in the shop and godown in Parsee Bazar street and Bhoiwada Lane, Fort, and the shop in Chukla consisting of—

Assorted perfumery soap, tea provisions etc.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Official Assignee, till 2 p.m., on Friday, the 24th inst.

For further particular application may be made to the undersigned.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY WITH COMPOUND at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Mahim, near the Victoria Church.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. John Francsis Valladares, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1906, at 4-30 p.m., S. T., on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground in the oart of coconuts and other plantations, together with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing on the said piece situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Upper Mahim, on the eastern side of the road leading to Lady Jamsetji Road from Gopi Tank, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 538 and New No. A-4406 and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward, Ward No. 5333 and Street No. 109 and containing by admeasurement 366 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the esat by the oart of Parbatti widow, on the west by the oart of Nuhmmul Narayendas and the houses of Pandoo Jadao, on the north by the oart belonging to F. Manuel Misquetta, and on the south by the house of A. J. Francis Conceao and the oart of Moosa Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road, next to Municipal Workshop, opposite the Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, oilpaintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps etc. the property of J. STANFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY, 2 ND AUGUST. 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Donald House," Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway's Stables, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton and others, drawing-room suites, cabinets, almyrahs, one large elegantly made library press, combination chest of drawers, one handsome sweettoned cottage piano by Rose & Co., real oil paintings old chinaware, majolica jardinieres, one mahogany process camera, 18 by 18, or stand, by Dilmey graphophone, one set Encyclopædia Britannica, parian figures, baba cot, one typewriter in leather case, copying press, table and hanging lamps, ice-box, rich carpets, baba perambulator, bicycle, etc., etc., the property of Octavius A. Smith, Esq.

Catalolgues are published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the following unclaimed articles such as 4 valuable large pearls and 127 small pearls silver watch, gold sleeve links and buttons, gold and silver rings, gold stud, silver anklets and gugras, pieces of gold etc etc.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong victoria, suitable for a galloway
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.

On THURSDAY the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Darab House" Middle Colaba the valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinning table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suits, cabinets, almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hinks and Ditmars take and hanging lamps rich carpets bicycles etc. etc the property of Captain H. RAVILL.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 22ND AUGUST 1906.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT.
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal,

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

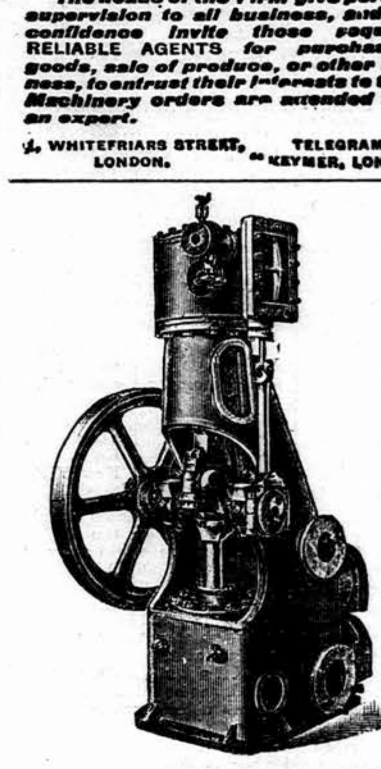
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."



The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS,
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
Codes: Bedford McNiell's and A B C (5th Edition).
AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

ASTHMA.
SEDATIV NEMESIS'.

THE MAGIC CURE.

Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8

F. S. MADON & Co,
170, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.

KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.

KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF

KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial...Re. 1	Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials ...Rs. 2-8	Packing and postage „ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

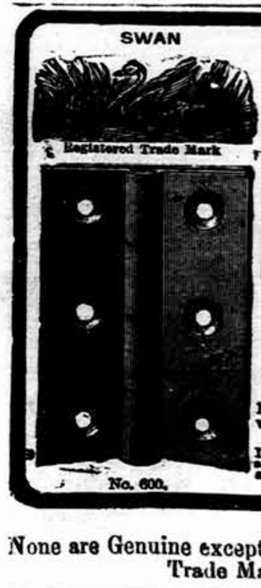
EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

Boots Shoes and Leather.
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods.
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address "ANNUAIRE, LONDON"



GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

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"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.
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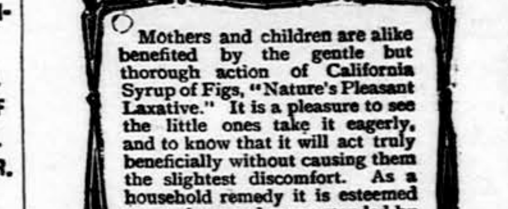
"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.



Mothers and children are alike benefited by the gentle but thorough action of California Syrup of Figs, "Nature's Pleasant Laxative." It is a pleasure to see the little ones take it eagerly, and to know that it will act truly beneficially without causing them the slightest discomfort. As a household remedy it is esteemed everywhere and recommended by the medical profession.

California Syrup of Figs
"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE."
Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ 4

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	„	1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ „ 4
Third do.	„ „ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALE!
SALE!!
SALE!!!

NOT of Remnants, Soiled, or out of Season Stock, but of Fresh Reliable Goods,

For the next few days we are giving 25 per cent. 37½ per cent., and 50 per cent. Discount off our Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Harness, and other Leather Goods to further introduce our goods amongst the public.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

TIME-TRIED
STRENGTHENING TONIC.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

are a time-tried, digestion-stimulating, blood-enriching, strength-restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up.

Rs. 2-0 Per Bottle of 40 Pills.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 23, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/8	=	— 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	—	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 7/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30 3/4	—	unchanged
Spot in New York		—	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	—	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 1/2	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand		=	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 „	=	„
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 „	=	„
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 „	—	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 „	—	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4	—	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

SUGAR—
German granulated of India. Double bags 11 9 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1/2 value.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2,220,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 50 3/4 S.-O. done
Yellow Cawnpore 46 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers.
Brown 48 1/2 — 1/8 A.-S. sellers.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 plus 1/4 A.-S. sellers.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Westminster.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	5·38—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	400
Imports	5,000
Futures closed	steady

Aug.-Sept. 5·03 —12	Sept.-Oct. 4·99 —10	Oct.-Nov. 4·95 —10
Nov.-Dec. 4·95 —10	Dec.-Jan. 4·96 —10	Jan.-Feb. 4·97 —9
Feb.-Mar. 4·98 —8	Mar.-Apr. 5·00 —9	Apr.-May. 5·01 —9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	8,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·14+2
Do. month of March	9·32+6

° Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 15-16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·10+3
Do. month of Dec.	9·10+2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 84 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 20th Aug.

Cotton	815	bales.
Wheat	8,439	cwts.
Linseed	1,865	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,673	„
Gingellyseed	938	„
Poppyseed	1,608	„
Groundnuts	74	„
Castorseed	6,019	„
Rice	4,408	„
Myrabollams	908	„
Cottonseed	7,77	„
Mowraseed	4,225	„
Gram	1,802	„
Joowar	1,025	„
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Consols are reported 5/16th down to-day and it is privately stated that the London discounts are higher. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet with a decline of 7 points in spot and 12 to 9 points in futures. The American telegram was received here late in the afternoon. Futures in New York closed 2 and 6 points up and in New Orleans 3 and 2 points up. The Liverpool opening telegram received this evening reports an advance of 7 to 8 points. The market was quiet but steady throughout the day at about yesterday's rates with little or nothing doing. After the receipt of the Liverpool opener the Sutta bazaar came out as buyers and prices advanced about Rs 2. After the steady fall in prices at home some reaction may be expected, but with continued good advices from the Cotton States of the growing crop, we consider any advance will only be temporary. The turnover in spot cotton at Colaba is very small as the enquiry from both Mills and shippers is almost nil.

The following are closing quotations

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	189
Do. fine	Dec.	„	187
Do. fine	Jan.	„	186
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	206
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	210
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	190
M G K A K fine	„	„	200
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	176
M G Broach good	March	„	231

Sterling exchange is steady at previous quotations with little enquiry from buyers or sellers. Rupee paper is firm and the rate has advanced to Rs. 97 5-16 for cash and settlement. The share market is steady. The following are closing rates -

	Rs.	
Petits	3,582 1/2	Sept.
Davids	517 1/2	do.
Kohinoors	730	do.
Jamsheds	188 3/4	do.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d 1/16d
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s.	4 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	139
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	156 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	215 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·5
1st Settlement. 30th August	97·5

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 9th	do. 4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 „

Aug.-Sep. 5·10 +7	Sep.-Oct. 5·04 +7	Oct.-Nov. 5·08 +8
Nov.-Dec. 5·02 +7	Dec.-Jan. 5·03 +7	Jan.-Feb. 5·04 +7
Feb.-Mar. 5·06 +8	Mar.-Apl. 5·07 +7	Apl.-May. 5·08 +7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WEARS-TAYLOR—August 17, at the General Hospital, Madras, Eric Wears, the dearly loved infant son of George Wears and Annie May Taylor (and grandson of the late W. H. Moore, Esq., L. A. Press, Madras), aged 2 years.

KEMP'S
NEW REMEDIES.

KEMP'S ONE DAY COLD CURE A speedy cure for colds, influenza, &c. As. 12.

KEMP'S VOXINOIDS. Menthol, Eucalyptus Black Currant, &c. For the Throat and Chest. As. 12.

KEMP'S LAXATONES. Vegetable ingredients only. For constipation, inactive liver, stomach disorders, &c. As. 12.

KEMP'S ANTI-DOLOR. A true Pain Killer As. 6, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES. For Asthma and other bronchial affections. Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S CLOVERINE. Red Clover Compound with Iodide of Potassium. A Blood Purifier and alterative for Boils, Scrofula, &c. Rs. 1-4.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co., Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 0-24m., 0-52a. Low water, 6-26m., 6-55a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., B. T.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

THE MANOCKJEE NUSSRRWANJEE PETIT'S DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,854, the daily average being 156. The total of new patients was 596.

A MISSING LAD.—Prangovind Shriparsad, a Hindu, residing at Buleshwar, has made a report to the police, that his nephew Shamshunker, aged 13, left home on the 15th instant to go to school and has not since been heard of. The boy was wearing a gold car-ring valued at Rs. 15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday, the 24th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE MUD SPORTS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers of the 1st Batt. G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

Highland Patrol	The Wee Macggregore	Amir
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Monckton
Dance	Dianah Jubilee	Kerl Kaps
Selection	The Little Cherub	Messager
March	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trym, 1,138 tons. Captain S Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal,

THE Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2,705 tons, Captain F Mckay, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain P Craglietto, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Trym s	Anderson	Calcutta, Aug. 10

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Orissa s	Cunningham,	Calcutta
	Ranee s	Bullen	Karachi
	Devanha s	Hido	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Persia Craglietto for Kobe, &c
„ Knowsley Hall, McKay for Karachi

The steamer Mazagon entered for loading yesterday for China &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
18	Clan Lindsay	C MacMahon	Madras
	Baralong	E D Jenkin	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

19	Okhla	H McClelland	Bombay
	Onipenta	W H Hill	Bombay
	Malakhand	T G Legg	London and Dundee
	Keranna	W B Renwick	Boston & New York
	Kotoria	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Sir John Jackson	F E Harkness	Bombay
	Nowehera	G R Elton	Bombay
	Tara	A H Achoon	Rangoon
20	Islanda	H J Brooks	Bombay
	Purley	F H Parker	Colombo

STEMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru arrived at Tuticorin to-day. The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 17th inst. via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros, 6,154 cwt wheat Sanday and Co ; 54 bales wool, N Goculdas 51 bales wool, Joowarmal Motilal, 20 tons cedarwood logs, J H S Mahomed, 41 bales wool, Joowarmal Motilal. 205 cwt old copper H Narayen

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Cromwell s—250 tons Manganese ore. R A Willis.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—55 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Aleppo s—50 cases bristees, Schroder Smid and Co

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—1,700 cwt fenugreseed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 24,000 cwt castor seed, and 340 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—350 bales cottonfly Khemjee Visram and Co ; 893 bales cotton, Ralii Brothers, 400 bales cotton Purshotam Bhimjee, 254 bales hemp and 1,500 tons, manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, August 22.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop :—Messrs J F Seaton, E W Christie, W E Holl, to "D" The Pony Troop, R Herbert.

2. Members and their friends are reminded that the train leaves Church Gate Station to-morrow Thursday the 23rd instant at 6-55 a m Standard Time, for the Ride out to Varsova Sands.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., of Simla, have just issued a series of picture-post cards of Kashmir scenery. They are reproduced from water colour sketches by Mr. W. Poole and are exquisite little pictures—each worthy of a fr[illegible] one.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

POONA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

TO-DAY'S PLAY.

The Poona Gymkhana took the field at 11-45 this morning to resume the match, with Capt. J. H. Macdonald to fill the previous day's vacancy. Priestley (17) and Stileman (26) went in to the bowling of Umfreville and Ling on a very slow wicket, the ball hanging puzzlingly Priestley tonked the former's first delivery to the leg boundary but Stileman left, without increasing his overnight's total, from a very poor cut to Dr. Wilson at point, which he was far too early, for Coombs had just come in when Priestley returned a soft one to Umfreville from a bumper. On Otto coming in Coombs hit a brace and a four to leg off Ling but the next ball beat him all the way and the innings closed at 12-5 for 185 or 33 more than the Poona total ; a useful lead on such a wicket.

Fifteen minutes later Airey and Fenton went out to face Stileman and Coombs with Sanderson at the wickets but the wicket being too slow for the former, he gave way to Otto and in his second over Coombs missed Fenton badly in the slips and repeated this off another easy one two balls later. After a pretty stroke off Coombs Airey was completely beaten by a fine length ball with 17 on the board. Ling did not know much about his first ball from Coombs but subsequently put him away nicely to leg. In landing out to one from the same bowler, Fenten left with 22 up after a lucky innings. Thomson got Coombs away for three to leg but both he and Ling were very near being bowled in the same over. 30 went up after a couple of full tosses to Thomson by Otto on the leg and he further hit Coombs hard to the square leg boundary.

The stand by Ling and Thompson was the last of the Poona Gymkhana. These two, while they were in, however, hit well and there was no reason to expect the downfall which followed with both Coombs and Otto, occasionally erratic to leg, though the wicket kicked dangerously. Ling played steadily till he returned a rising ball which Coombs held and, with the same trundler dismissing Thomson, four were down for the half century. Sanderson caught a good man in Umfreville smartly at the sticks and Rutter bore a charmed life, being twice missed at the wickets and once by Coombs in the slips. He eventually fell to a catch by Otto and the end soon came the whole side being out for 69 which left the Bombay Gymkhana 37 to get to win after tiffin, the players having adjourned for this at 1-45 when the Poona innings came to a close,

Coombs bowled finely, at a good pace and length coming in at times from leg. He took 7 for 20 and in the whole match 12 for 63.

At 1-30 Christie and Powell went out with 37 to get and the whole afternoon to get it in. Umfreville took the ball with Ling at the Gymkhana end and the former sent Christie down a maiden. Powell, with a brace to third man, and rather a risky shot, opened the score while Christie followed by pulling a bumpy long hop from the Major to leg and a cut past point to within a few inches of the score-board off Ling. A similar stroke by Powell made 8 off Ling's second over and he gave way to Airey. Umfreville was bumping considerably and Powell got him away to leg, a performance repeated by Christie which sent 20 up.

Apparently the only element to deprive Bombay of a win made itself evident to spectators by the sound of thunder which seemed to have the effect of livening up matters. Powell drove Umfreville hard to leg but so heavy was the going that once more the ball stopped a few inches off the scoring tent but Christie, determined not to be left behind, brought off one of his prettiest strokes, a drive past extra cover. A single to third man by Powell off Umfreville brought 30 up at 3-30 and the next two balls from the same bowler brought the match to a close. Seven were required and Christie tonked one to the score-tent over mid-on's head and the next to the Bombay Club tent.

This left the Bombay Gymkhana winners by ten wickets and 2 runs.

Score :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J O Airey, c Sanderson, b Coombs	29	b Coombs	8
Mr Fenton, not out	15	b Coombs	10
Lieut Ling, b Coombs	3	c and b Coombs	10
Mr Thompson, st Priestley, b Coombs	25	b Coombs	17
Capt Rutter, c Priestley, b Stileman	3	c Otto, b Coombs	3
Mr H Wilson, b Coombs	8	not out	1
Mr W Headlam, b Coombs	5	c Coombs b Otto	5
Mr Chinoy, c Priestley, b Powell	16	l-b-w b Coombs	4
Major Umfreville, c and b Powell	30	c Sanderson, b Otto	5
Mr Wilson, c Sanderson, b Stileman	7	b Coombs	0
Capt MacDonald Did not bat		c Sanderson b Otto	3
Extras	11	Extras	3
Total	152	Total for 2 wickets	69

Second Innings.

Fall of the wickets :—1 for 17 ; 2 for 22 ; 3 for 42 ; 4 for 50 ; 5 or 52 ; 6 for 58 ; 7 for 63 ; 8 for 63 ; 9 for 65 ; 10 for 69.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings,			
	O.	M.	W.	R.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Coombs	16·2	3	5	43	13	20	4	7
Mr. Stileman	18	2	2	50	2	5	0	0
Mr. Otto	4	0	0	14	14	41	4	3
Mr. Powell	7	0	2	29	..	..	...	...
Mr. Christie	1	0	0	6	..	...	..	...

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E E Christie, c P Chinoy, b Ling	33	not out	21
Mr S N Powell, c Lieut Wilson, b Ling	2	not out	17
Mr J Monteath, l-b-w Airey	22	Did not bat.	
Mr J E Tukes, c and b Airey	20		
Mr H E Harrington, b Ling	3		
Mr R E Elliott, b Umfreville	14		
Mr E Priestley, c and b Humfreyville	23		
Mr C G Stileman, b Dr Wilson b Ling	26		
Mr E E Coombs, b Ling	8		
Mr A H Otto not out	0		
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	185	Total for no wkts	38

1st Innings.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 58 ; 2 for 79 ; 3 for 85 ; 4 for 89 ; 5 for 95 ; 6 for 126 ; 7 for 127 ; 8 for 176 ; 9 for 178 ; 10 for 185.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	M.	W.	R.
Lt. Ling	19	70	0	5	2	0	0	10
Major Umfreville	21	42	7	3	5·5	1	0	26
Lt Airey	18	49	4	2	3	1	0	2
Mr Chinoy		14	1	0	..	..	...	...

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

Although the list of players in the Presidency match, which commences at Poona on September 13th, is by no means complete a few of the players have already been chosen, asked and accepted. Major Deas from Deolali will act as skipper of the team and amongst those already chosen are Lieutenant Chaplain, from Mhow, Mr. J. I. Turner from Rajkot, Major Wigram, from Deolali, Major Field from Poona and Mr. Cheetham whose locality needs no mentioning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. MHOW GYMKHANA.

The above teams will play a two-day match on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday and Saturday this week. The following are the probable Mhow representatives:—Major Prescott Davie (R. H. A.) Lieut. Chaplin and Lieut. Reto (10th Royal Hussars.) Lieut. Blackwell (102nd Grenadiers) Lieut. Blunt and Steele (York and Lancs.) Messrs. Thurston and Wilson and Trumpeter and Sergt.-Major Mitchell.

The team will be entertained at dinner on Saturday night in the Bombay Gymkhana.

THE BYCULLA CLUB MATCH.

On Thursday the annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Byculla Club will take place on the former's ground.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

City Club Parel vs. Gymkhana.

On the Cooperage yesterday, the above two teams met before a large attendance anxious to see to whom would fall the possession of the "Wooden spoon". By their win against the Bombay Gymkhana and their being given the match against the Y. M. C. A. the Parel secured a point more than the City Club who wanted a win now to save them from bottom place.

The game was not of a sort to merit a long description and one need merely say that the city should have scored innumerable times and only a total absence of combination enabled the Parel teams to keep them out. As far combination attempt the Parel youngsters made a far better attempt at it but only once came really near scoring. The game ended in a draw and this leaves the City Club at the bottom of the list that they occupy this position is unfortunate for them as they not only deserved to win yesterday but also in their previous match with a good team like the Telegraph. Neither of these teams, I notice, have entered for the Tournament.

Score :—

City Club	Nil.
Parel Gymkhana	Nil.

JUNIOR POLO AT POONA.

Poona Horse vs. 29th Lancers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

A whole day's sunshine having dried the ground it was decided to play off the semi-finals in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament. Though the horizon from which side the rain comes was looking very threatening, a large gathering assembled in the pavilion and hoped to enjoy the spectacle of two good games. The first game set down was between the Poona Horse represented by Messrs Alderson, Norbury Captain Cooper and Mr. Lucas, (back), and the 29th Lancers represented by Mr. Hemans, Captain Birch, Mr. Willis and Captain Harbord (back). The umpires were Captains Davie and Hewlett. The Lancers failed to show the same form they did when meeting the strong team of the 33rd Cavalry in the first ties. But they were to-day pitied against a very strong one may even say historical, combination, for did not the Poona Horse win the Cavalry Polo Tournament at the Delhi Durbar? The Poona Horse played a very fine game from first to last and for the majority of time confined play to the Lancers' ground. The game for all that was a fast one all through and by no means devoid of interest. The Lancers had the worst of luck also, for they failed to profit out of two or three good chances they had of scoring. Just near the close of game rain came down and the Lancers decided to discontinue play, the Poona Horse winning by six goals four subsidiaries to one goal one subsidiary,

The second game could not be played owing to the wet ground,

The following are details of the game :—

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse quickly got on the offensive, and holding the ball in the Lancers' ground in their second attempt scored a subsidiary, Play up and down the ground followed till the Lancers missed an easy chance of scoring, while play was in front of the Poona Horse flags, and shortly they had another shot at the flags but the ball went out wide. The Poona Horse hitting in carried the ball to mid-ground whence Alderson got a clear run and by a long shot hit a goal. Desultory play followed till the ball went out wide. Score : Poona Horse one goal one subsidiary to loves.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Soon after the ball was in play, the Poona Horse by a good combination forced the ball to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags and shot a goal. From the throw in the Poona Horse again got on and soon Alderson had another run to the flags, but his final cross shot only elicited a minor point. Play soon determined in the Lancers' ground and the run by the Poona Horse failing to be stopped near the flags by the back, the ball went out between the flags. After this the Lancers confined play to the Poona Horse end and in one run to the flags they muffed their shot which went off at a wrong tangent. Then in a second try they got a subsidiary. Score : Poona Horse three goals two subsidiaries to one subsidiary.

THIRD CHUKKER.—After a prolonged bout all over the ground the Poona Horse pressed Home and scored a subsidiary and on the ball being hit in quickly returned it and scored another minor point. Play for a space was diverted to the Poona Horse end but the latter again brought the ball to the Lancers' end where they eventually had a shot at the flags, but Harbord cleverly diverted the ball, but it went out behind his back line. Score : Poona Horse three goals four subsidiaries to one subsidiary.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—A penalty for hitting behind in the last Chucher was enforced in this Chukker. The Poona Horse got a free hit and scored a goal. Play now was mostly in the Poona Horse ground where the Lancers missed one shot at the flags, but soon after Birch was successful and scored a goal amid applause. The Lancers were having the best of play till time was called. Score : Poona Horse four goals four subsidiaries to one goal to one subsidiary.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Play all over the ground followed till Alderson getting on in mid-ground ran the ball to the Lancers' goal where it went to the side and getting on again hit it between the flags. Score : five goals, four subsidiaries to one goal one subsidiary.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—A little over one minute was left for play during which rain came down heavily. The Poona Horse early ran the ball to the flags and hit a goal and the teams decided to stop play, the Lancers giving up the game. The Poona Horse won.

The following is the score :—

Poona Horse	6 Goals 4 subs.
29th Lancers	1 Goal, 1 subs.

The weather permitting the next game will be played to-morrow afternoon.

TO-MORROW'S RACE AT POONA.

Scratchings and Divisions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The following are the horses struck out for Thursday's races :—

THE SELLING PLATE :—Ballayeuse.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE :—Wadi, Little Gallant, Canal, Hookham and Canters.

THE HADAPSAR PLATE :—Eed.

THE LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE :—Chotee Begum, Bourbon, and Sabah.

THE SERVICE PLATE :—Last Post.

The following are the divisions of the races for Thursday :—

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE :—Distance seven furlongs :—

FIRST SECTION.—Mariner, Archer, Recruit, Monsoon, Young Kaiser, Investor, Ireland, and Advocate-General.

SECOND SECTION.—Kummar, Cardiff, Old Coin, Scarlet, Manar, Swordsman, Nooman, and Thunderbolt.

THE LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE :—Distance half a mile :—

FIRST SECTION.—Solicitor, Mudlool, Eclipse Gaucho, Silver Stream, Waddler, Ariff, Sahoon, Advocate-General and Nagashi.

SECOND SECTION.—Shirazi, Mooslat, Grey Falcon Dhaman, Salbook, Sherali, Golden Hill, Royal Bred, Marvel and Andry.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

Rain Stopped Half the Events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 21.

The Gymkhana Club had a day's racing this afternoon on the Racecourse. The weather was very wet and it rained throughout making the course very heavy. The card was a good one. There were seven races with moderate fields, but the going was very heavy. Consequently no time records were kept. The totalisator and one bookmaker worked, but very little business was done, the attendance in the enclosure being poor owing to the inclemency of the weather. The following were the results :—

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Rs. 49 for Winner and Rs. 10 for second horse. Distance—6 furlongs.

The 30th Lancers' Wakeful II, 12st. 9lbs.	Mr. Walker 1
Major Hayes's K. C. S. I., 12st. 7lbs.	Mr. Talbot's Cox 2
Mr. Ridpath's Tom Tucker, 12st. 9lbs.	Mr. Webster 3
Mr. Alston Edger's Timothy, 10st. 10lbs.	Owner 4

K. C. S. I. led to the distance when Wakeful came through winning easily by one and a half lengths. 6 lengths between second and third.

THE PONY CHARGER STAKES.—Rs. 49 for Winner and Rs. 10 for second horse. Distance—4 furlongs.

Major Hayes's Westerley, 12st. 7lbs.	Mr. Cox 1
Mr. Skinner's Roarer, 12st. 12lbs.	Owner 2
Captain Keiley's Peter, 10st. 7lbs.	Mr. Harrison 3

Westerley led all the way winning comfortably from Roary by one and a half lengths. 2 lengths between second and third.

At this stage rain came down very heavily making racing impossible. So by unanimous consent the rest of the card was postponed to Thursday afternoon. For to-day's racing as far as it went Major Potter judged, Mr. Ridpath started, Sergeant Major Stratton of the Carabiniers was Clerk of the Scales.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

First Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

Success of the Poona closed meeting seems already assured to judge by the first entries for the first day on Thursday week the 30th instant. The following are the first entries :—

The Hurdle Plate; Distance one and a quarter miles :—Shotgun, Dumbel, Archipelago, Enderby, The Unit, Cracksman, Scandal, Vienard, The Moachim, and Nurse Kitty.

The Arab Welter Plate : Distance seven furlongs.—Breakaway, Surhan, Mishall, Storis, Cyprus, Milo, Moonib Pasha, Humpty Dumpty, Ormond, Nowar, The Lawyer and Obara.

The Pony Plate, Distance six furlongs.—Susan Idolator, Tartar, Wallaroo, Dandy, Jack, Small Scotch, Nurse Kitty, Recovery, Daphne. and Fatima.

The Horse Welter Plate : Distance six furlongs.—White Heather, Philmone, Archipelago, Last Post, Scandal, Vienard, The Moachom and Edie.

The Novice Plate : Distance five furlongs.—Khoobat, Little Gallant, Kashmir, Once More, Milo, Booby, Carisle Martini, and Nawar.

The Arab Polo Pony Plate: Distance three furlongs.—Pasha, Moltke, Grey Lance, dingalee, Acorn, Philip, Pioneer and Flash Light.

The All Polo Poney Plate : Distance three furlongs.—Verdant, Forget-me-not, Shifter, Alice, Syren, Brilomarte, Firebrand. Peggy and Fatima.

AGA KHAN MOTOR COMPETITION.

Successful Trial Trip to Satara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The Aga Khan Motor Competition, which comes off on Thursday next, the 23rd instant, has now attracted 33 entries of almost every variety of Cars. Poona is at present distinguished by a large number of Motorists and an equally large number of Cars. The keenest interest is manifested in the forthcoming trials. To-day five Wolseleys did a trial trip to Satara and all made good runs. Mrs. Cama is the only lady competitor, and she did the trip to Satara on a 5 H.-P. Wolseley in 4 hours, 15 minutes.

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The first match of the Richardson divisional football tournament was played this evening in fine though rather cloudy weather. The match was to have been played yesterday evening, but the bad that of the ground prevented it. A sharp drizzle at five o'clock just before the game started made it appear as if another postponement would have to be made. This accounted for not a very large attendance, for, whereas on the evening previous there was a large mustering of soldiers, the number fell off considerably this evening. Major-General Richardson and some ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the match which lay between the Royal Scots and the East Lancashires

Six teams have entered for the tournament, viz., the Royal Scots, the East Lancashires, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders the Connaught Rangers, the Leicestershire and the Artillery from Kirkee.

The match played this evening cannot be characterised as fast or exciting save towards the end when both the teams did their level best to score. In the first half the Scots took matters in hand from the start and hard pressed their opponents who, save for a brilliant rush up the field at intervals, had as much as they could to save. Their goal-keeper worked hard and saved a number of goals. Parks, the right centre, scored the first goal about fifteen minutes from the start of play. The game continued in same manner till the call of first half time neither side being able to score further.

In the second half the Lancers pressed matters at the outset, but were beaten back by the Scots who invariably managed to have the ball back in their opponents, quarters. About ten minutes from resumption of play another goal was scored by the Scots by a clean kick by Weber, one of their forwards. The Lancs now played a losing match gamely and succeeded in scoring a goal from a corner about eight minutes before the close of play. The game was now an exciting one, both the teams playing well up in their efforts to score, but without avail. The Scots accordingly won the match by two goals to one. Score :—

Royal Scots	2 goals.
East Lancashires	1 goal.

SECUNDERABAD WESTLING TOURNAMENT.

A Wrestling Tournament open to the Indian Army will be held at the Central Gymnasium, Secunderabad, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of October. The Tournament will be divided into three classes, Light, Middle and Heavy, there being two prizes in each weight. A Challenge Cup will be given, to be held for one year, to the Unit sending in the greatest number of entries and obtaining the best average of points. Entries are limited to two in each weight, thus entitling a Unit to six in all. The 1st Entries close on 15th September, and 2nd Entries close on 22nd September. All entries and communications should be addressed to—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Army, Wrestling Tournament, Central Gymnasium, Secunderabad.

TATTERSALLS AT POONA.

A VERY praiseworthy organization has been mose successfully accomplished at the Newmarket of India. This is the formation of a Sporting Club on progressive up-to-date lines under the style of Tattersalls. The inspection of this institution is due to Mr. Ernest J. Chard of the firm of Messrs. Armfield and Chard and one of the most popular figures at all race meetings. It is entirely due to the energy thrown into the project by Mr. Chard that the Club is already an accomplished fact.

It is true that Tattersalls has been known to sportsmen in Poona during the last three years, but that institution was not a Club and did not represent any society or community, being merely a private house where sportsmen were made welcome by the proprietor and by his generosity the rooms were made available for "settling" purposes in connection with the races.

The present institution consists of several members. Ten leading members of the bookmaking fraternity provided the funds for establishing the Club and these form the present Committee of Management. Others that are desirous of joining the Club are ballotted for. There are rules on the most orthodox lines, which among other details provide for the qualifications necessary for membership.

The Committee aim at preserving a high tone for the institutions. Membership is open to all eligible outside the strictly styled sporting community. The Club hope, and they have every justification for the expectation, that the Turf Club will eventually recognize Tattersalls and even seek its aid in preserving a high character among the clientele of the Turf. Such a Club has long been a desideratum. The institution is furnished in the best style, and is provided with every means of recreation and all the popular magazines and newspapers. Several well-known supporters of the Turf have intimated their intention of seeking admission.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

REFORM IN ENGINE RATING.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

THE present system of describing the horse-power of engines has arrived at such an entirely unsatisfactory standpoint that practically the whole of the British motor press is now engaged in discussing various methods which may be substituted for the present arbitrary and even ridiculous classification of the horse-power of cars which up till the present has been accepted by the public largely through ignorance. It has already been pointed out in these columns that power is *not* another word for large engines, and cubic capacity of cylinders is therefore *no* real criterion as to efficiency. "Efficiency," in fact, depends on the result obtained, and may be defined by what is accomplished by an internal-comburstion engine when a given quantity of fuel is burnt in its cylinders. Petrol, like all other, fuel is merely another word for condensed power, and when we put a gallon of petrol into our fuel tanks we desire to obtain in return the highest possible equivalent in the shape of force. Some persons are of opinion that the best method of accomplishing this is by using engines having large bore and long stroke, and therefore considerable weight, designed to run slowly. Other makers proceed to the other extreme, and give us small engines with a short stroke running at enormous velocity ; but no one is able to dogmatise with absolute certainty as to which is "best" in the matter of efficiency. Nearly every model petrol engine is good, and it is difficult to say that one type is definitely better than another type ; some are certainly more wasteful of fuel than others, and, therefore, not perfectly efficient. Very great difficulty has arisen in handicapping cars as to their alleged horse-power. Every conceivable sort of formulæ has been adopted, nearly all based on cubic capacity ; and as it is impossible to measure the rate at which any engine is actually running when carrying out some, perhaps important, trial or race, the whole edifice of handicapping itself comes to the ground, being built, as it undoubtedly is, on false premises.

A PROPOSED REMEDY.

Every sort of doctrinaire is, therefore, now coming forward with a panacea for these ills. But it is a matter that presents considerable difficulties. Nearly all the correspondence in the columns of our admirable motor press is written by makers and agents, who naturally enough desire to bring the claims of their particular vehicles to the notice of the public, But the "Tourist Trophy" Competition, which is to take place in September, has been arranged on a bases of "efficiency" pure and simple, by which each car will demonstrate its ability to travel fastest on a maximum fuel allowance of twenty-five miles to the gallon of fuel. Our leading contemporary, the *Automotor Journal* takes this point for its text, and now comes forward with the revolutionary proposal that horse-power, so far, at any rate as hill-climbing competitions are concerned, should be no longer adhered to but that the test should be that the rating of any petrol engine should depend upon the *rate* at which it consumes its fuel, and that, therefore, the *rate* of fuel consumption during the time that the engine is developing its full power in propelling the car up the hill, might be substituted in the formula in the place of horse-power." For this a small, accurately-gauged supplementary fuel tank would have to be connected with the carburetter ; this is only a detail, however, and could very easily be adopted. The suggestion, therefore, is that "rate per second or per minute" of fuel consumption should take the place of horse-power, and from this it can be seen that the *timing* of contests would be no longer necessary, for the longer the car takes, the more fuel it will use ; and the quicker it travels, the greater number of marks it will obtain. If this suggestion is adopted, the hill-climbing formula will merely resolve itself into total w/f, where w is the total weight of the car, and f. the total amount of the total consumed.

THE TWENTY-TWO HORSE-POWER "ORLEANS" CAR.

In the general rush of the buying public to obtain vehicles which are very often mere experiments whose value as to durability has never been proved, it may be as well to call attention to this vehicle, which is the *dernier mot* of the Twickenham Company. I remember these cars "in the days of long ago," and that they were pretty good, even then, is proved by the fact that they received the medal of the Automobile Club de France for their performances in the thousand miles trial of 1900, and they also did extremely well in the Tourist Trophy Competition of last year, two cars averaging 287 and 37·8 miles per hour for the whole distance of two hundred and ten miles on the fuel basis alluded to above. The twenty-two horse-power car has a four-cylinder motor of 3½ by 416 stroke ; and there are two systems of ignition, high tension magneto and synchronised high tension from the accumulators ; and all bearings, with the exeption of those in the engine, and two others, are of the latest ball-bearing type. The body of this car has side entrance and seats four or five ; and being sold at a reasonable figure—namely, five hundred and seventy-five pounds—it is well worth attention, being, as already stated, the outcome of many years' experience. I particularly noticed one of these vehicles at the recent run of the Automobile Association to Brighton, and its quietness and smoothness of running were noticeable in comparison with many others.

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RESCUE OF THE S.S. UMTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON AUGUST 21.

Captain R. W. G. Lowe of the S. S. Umta gives the following account of the distaster and rescue :—

It was on the 7th instant, that Captain Lowe steamed out of Bombay Harbour with his vessel bound for Rangoon in ballast, Up to Tuesday the 14th the voyage proved uneventful, the weather being unusually fair for the time of the season. At half-past nine at night unusual vibrations caused the stout ship to violently tremble from stem to stern and the Engineers on examining the propellor shaft found it broken. The accident happened when the vessel was 12 1/2 miles North by East of Table Island. The ship being thus deprived of motive power began to drift northward and westward and at day light on Wednesday the 15th the Captain finding it impossible to get soundings sent the Third Officer with six lascars in a life boat to Table Island where there is wireless telegraph station to communicate the occurrence to Rangoon Agents and to ask for assistance. After being forty-eight hours in the boat they were picked up by the s.s. "Nairn" and landed on Table Island, whence a wireless telegram was sent to Diamond Island and communicated to Rangoon by cable.

"In the meantime the s.s. Umta" continued to drift to the north-north-west. On Wednesday evening a light breeze sprang up from the south-east, enabling the vessel to set sail and by this means she was kept well away from the Prepari Island and navigated northwards.

On Thursday the 16th the wind held to the south of Prepari Island, but we succeeded in keeping her head in a north-easterly direction towards the Alguada Lighthouse in the endeavour to obtain soundings, in which we were successful at forty-three fathoms. During the middle watch the glare of the Alguada Lighthouse was sighted, but towards daylight on Friday morning finding that the tide was setting the ship back to the south-east and that the wind had drooped, we let go anchor in thirty-five fathoms and remained at anchor till Saturday morning.

Finding the wind blowing from the south-east and the tide running towards the north-east the anchor was weighed and the vessel drifted in a north-easterly direction towards the Alguada, and it was while she was in this predicament that the B. I. steamer "Ethiopia" was sighted bearing down from the eastwards at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. By noon a tow rope was made fast and Ethiopia safely brought the "Umta" as far as the mouth of the Bassein breek where the tugs Hlaing and Salween arrived and took tow of the Umta. The whole distance of towage was 200 miles.

THE ALIENATION OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Memorial of Zamindars for Legislation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 21.

A General Meeting of the Zamindars' Association, represented by the Raises of several districts of the Province, assembled at Aligarh to consider a draft memorial to be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the Raises and Zamindars of the Province, praying for some legislation to safeguard their landed property against division and alienation. The Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Doulah Faiyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I. presided, and the draft was submitted by *Khan Bahadur* Muzam Ullah Khan, the Secretary to the Association. The memorial, was after long discussion, adopted unanimously, and it was resolved to approach His Honour at the time of his visit to Aligarh, next October. Members for the deputation were appointed and the Secretary was authorised to communicate with Government on the matter.

RUSSIANS IN CHINESE TURKISTAN.

Stringent Protective Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 21.

The Military Governor of Chinese Turkistan has been telegraphically instructed to adopt stringent measures to protect Russian merchants within his territory against molestation by rebellions Mohammedans and others and to concert measures with the Tartar General to suppress rebellious within their respective jurisdictions so as to avoid the danger of inter national complication.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

Deputation to the Postmaster-General.

At eleven a.m., yesterday, a deputation, consisting of the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare ; Mr. Vaidya, barrister-at-law ; Dr. Kher, L. M. & S.; Mr. Padhye, Editor of the *Indu Prakash* ; Mr. Kapadia, B. A., and Mr. Vithaldass, waited on the Postmaster-General, with a view to effect a settlement in connection with the postal strike. After having interviewed the Postmaster-General for about an hour, the deputation left to deliberate about the situation. It is rumoured the strikers will be re-engaged on their surrendering unconditionally, and that each individual case will be dealt with according to its merits.

Mr. Doran who was interviewed by the deputation said that he would deal with the strikers sympathetically in case they apologised. The deputation represented to the Postmaster-General the serious inconvenience felt, though the postal authorities were hardly aware of them. An apology has now been tendered by the strikers individually, and they will again be entertained in their former posts. Three leaders of the strike have been retaken on, and the rest will soon be allowed to resume work. The case of each man will be dealt with separately, and as the strikers have now realised their position, it is hoped that matters will be smoothly and reasonably settled.

A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemens Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, B. A., barrister-at-law ; Principal D. G. Padhye, M. A., Dr. G. B. Kher, L. M. & S., Professor N. B. Ranade, B. A., Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, B. A., and Mr. Vithaldas Vasonji (merchant), waited upon the Postmaster-General yesterday at his office at 11 a. m., Mr. Hooper, the Presidency Postmaster, was also present. The deputation represented that the dislocation of business was very much greater in certain quarters of the town than they thought the Postmaster-General was aware of, and they expressed their conviction that unless the old postmen were re-employed it would not be possible to render a satisfactory service to the public.

The Postmaster-General said that he fully realised that a great many members of the public must have suffered much inconvenience last week, but that the Post Office had made every possible endeavour and spared no expense to reduce this inconvenience to a minimum and that he had good reason to believe that his efforts had not been wholly unsuccessful. He added that, while there could be no doubt that, if the old postmen were re-employed at once, complete order could be restored more easily and more quickly than without them yet, he was confident of being able, without re-employing these men, to give all reasonable satisfaction to the public immediately, and to restore the service to its former footing within a short time.

The deputation then endeavoured to obtain from the Postmaster-General an assurance that if all the men apologized for their conduct in a body and asked to be re-employed they would all be taken back. This assurance the Postmaster-General refused to give. He said that in view of the past good conduct of these men, of whom the Department had hitherto had a high opinion, and of their good services at times when plague has been raging in Bombay, he was entirely inclined to be merciful to them and that the case of any man or body of men who threw themselves unconditionally on his mercy would receive sympathetic consideration, but that he absolutely declined to offer the men any terms or to give them an undertaking that every man who asked for pardon would receive it.

It should be added that Mr. Padhye, who mainly spoke on behalf of the deputation, said he thought the postmen had been in the wrong in the way they had acted and that he had not come to defend their conduct and it was understood that the deputation generally agreed with him.

A large body of the strikers have apologised and have been allowed to resume work. Mr. Jawahari Sing, City Inspector, persuaded a number of men to rejoin and 32 men from the Fort Section, 10 from Mandvi, several others from Fergusson Road and other sections have already been re-engaged. The whole body of strikers are now willing to turn to, provided they are not in any way punished for having struck work.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(From the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of August 22, 1856.)

Dr. Leith's mortality return for the past week, states the number of deaths at 235, the average being 246. Fever appears to have been prevalent, the fatal cases numbering 134 against the average of 114. Only three deaths from cholera are reported, against the mean of twenty.

The Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council, under instructions from the Court of Directors, notifies that the prohibition against the demand of fees for sacred offices performed for European Soldiers by Government Chaplains, or Roman-Catholic Clergymen, receiving an allowance from Government, is to be regarded as equally applicable to Native Christian Soldiers of the Army. It is at the same time mentioned that a revised table of monumental and other fees for sacred purposes is under preparation, and will be published hereafter.

The mail announces, in its latest intelligence, that the Russian Government has occupied the Isle of Serpents, of which Turkey claims possession by virtue of the treaty of peace. As these conflicting claims of two powers so lately at war, will possibly make a little noise in Europe, our readers may desire to know something of a spot, which if there is anything in a name, cannot be a very desirable possession. The debated isle is too small to make its appearance on the ordinary maps, but it is in the Black Sea, off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, some twenty or thirty miles from the mainland, in lat. 45° 2', long. 30° 40'. The Turkish Admirality, as we learn from the *Journal de Constantinopole*, had lately erected a light-house on the island for the benefit of the shipping of all nations that resort to the Danube. It now appears, however, that Russia disputes the claim of Turkey to the sovereignty of the spot under the Treaty of the 30th March last. It was said, moreover, that the Czar's Governmant was about to occupy the island with a detachment of troops.

THE PARSEES AND THEIR PRIESTS.

At a general meeting of the members of the Rahnumaye Mazdiashna Society, held at half past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, there were present, besides the members, many visitors both Parsees and mobeds, or priests. Mr. Nowroji Furdoonjee, Chairman of the Association, presided on the occasion. Mr. Dhosabhoy Framjee, Secretary, having read the minutes of proceedings of the last meeting, the Chairman proceeded to read a paper prepared by the Managing Committee, and containing a lucid and wholesome analysis of some of the texts extracted from the religious works of the Parsees, with the laudable view of enlightening their more unfortunate brethren as regards certain rites and ceremonies observed by them.

THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS,

The Romans returning from victory passed through laurelled arches and enjoyed full triumph. Our Guards, returning, are welcomed by the people ; but how partial is the triumph, how partial the victory! The work has been but half done. If it was worth while to rescue Turkey from the encroachments and oppressions of Russia, is not Italy worth rescuing? Are the oppressions of Austria less intolerable? Has she encroached less into the very heart of the land into the domestic administration? The Sultan was menaced on his throne ; is not the Duchess of Parma a proof that the Italian princes set their thrones only as the agents of Austria, threatened with displacement if they mutiny? Is not Victor Emmanuel as faithful as ally as Abd-ul-Medjid! Would no Italy, freed from exclusions, hostile tariffs, military restraints, and pauperising government, be as profitable a field for English commerce and capital? Yet the army is coming home to be "reduced to a peace establishment ;" the very reduction being a proclamation and a license to Austria and her accomplices.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

One of the greatest anomalies in the Government for India, as at present constituted, is the subordinate position held by the president of the India Board in relation to Indian expenditure. While he is unable to order the outlay of a single farthing, even where the question is simply of justice and restitution, the Directors may waste any amount they like, though the object they waste it on be such as he may wholly disapprove of. They may spend thousands, for instance, in litigation, and that even in contesting the authority of the Minister himself. They may give away what sums they please in pensions or donations, so long as the amount in each case does not exceed a certain fixed limit. If the total amount that they can thus dispose of were limited to any stated sum annually, the thing might be less objectiofiable, and so be tolerated. But the limit, as we understand it, is not a limit as to the totals, but simply a limit as to the sum to be expended in any particular instance Thus the Directors are not empowered to give away more than six hundred pounds in any one donation to dispose of more than six hundred pound's worth of turtle, champagne, early peaches, &c., at any single sitting ; but there is nothing we believe to prevent their repeating such gifts whenever they feel inclined to do so or renewing such feasts as often as they think proper A very little reflection must show that this is putting the Minister of the Crown in a very false position.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1906.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE Debate on the Budget laid before the Bombay Legislative Council was remarkable for the prolixity of the speakers and for the latitude allowed to honourable members by his Excellency the President. As our readers may have observed we have devoted not less than twenty columns of our space to reports of the observations of the Legislators, but we must confess that those reports do not reproduce more than one-fifth of their actual utterances. To have reported them in full would have required that we should give up the whole of our space for two days and have shut out all advertisements, and then on the third day we should have had to set apart two entire pages in which to finish. Honourable members doubtless feel hurt at finding their best efforts hacked and hewn about, but we had to be merciful to our readers at their expense—the few had to suffer for the salvation of the many. We mention these facts not merely as such, but also that the general public may form some idea of the very first result which would follow the enlargement of the representative element in the Legislative Councils. If twenty men—some of whom never once opened their mouths, except perchance to yawn—speak a hundred columns in two days of about five hours each—how much would forty say in four days ? For that is the very shortest time in which it could be done unless Legislators worked overtime. The prospect is too terrible to contemplate. Of course if the President thought fit to exercise his right of compelling the members to confine their remarks to the subject under discussion much valuable time might be saved, but the process would be a painful and a troublesome one and exceedingly disconcerting to members who have burnt the midnight oil in the preparation of those speeches and have then been to the expense and trouble of having them type-written that they may appear less bulky and prove more easy to read. It was once suggested at Calcutta that the manuscript of speeches should be laid on the table and taken as read, but not even Lord Curzon himself, whom little daunted, could muster up sufficient courage to suggest that the idea be seriously discussed. If the unofficial members of Council could content themselves with saying just what is necessary to say on the subject under discussion, all would be well. But they regard it as due to their constituents to make a long oration. The only hope of reducing them to a practical frame of mind lies in the attitude recently taken up by the press which now reports only such parts of a speech as can by any possibility be regarded as necessary to denote the "matlab" of a member's criticism.

It may be that those portions of Legislative Councillors' speeches which did not apply to the Budget and were not even in the remotest degree connected with it, were the most interesting and most valuably suggestive. In some instances, in the recent meeting they were, and it is hard to see in what way unofficial members could offer the benefit of their knowledge and experience if the President scrupulously called them to order when they wandered beyond the four walls of the subject-matter of any given debate. Question-time will not answer the purpose, for members have no opportunity of commenting on the replies. These, however bald and unsatisfactory, have to suffice until next Council meeting comes round when they can be repeated in the hope that Government may be more communicative. Generally speaking, however, the answers given by Government to the questions of members leave very little to be desired. They convey as much information as is prudent and that in more consistently courteous manner than characterises the replies of Ministers to private members in the House of Commons. But it is not open to members of the Legislative Councils to move a resolution on any question that crops up in the course of their deliberations and in that respect the official members have much cause for rejoicing as compared with their prototypes, the Secretaries of State in the English Parliament. With the enlargement of the Councils may come reform of procedure. It will indeed be essential. The present rules would prove inadequate and Presidents could not continue so indulgent to members as they are to-day. If they were, the sittings of the Councils would resolve themselves into sessions and not a year would pass but a winter as well as an autumn session would be necessary. Government would be compelled to revise, reduce and then ignore "Gazetted" holidays and be satisfied with Christmas Day and Good Friday. Enlarged Councils may come, but not without reformed procedure. Friction would follow if only for a while as the individual member would find himself hemmed in with restrictions which in existing circumstances he little dreams of and regulations which cannot now be applied.

At the Poona meeting private members succeeded in eliciting more information from Government than is usual : for instead of merely drawing the Finance Member, as is generally the case at Budget meetings, they obtained explanations from the Official Member holding each particular portfolio, including his Excellency the Governor. They are to be congratulated too on offering Government some practical suggestions as to the development of the resources of the Presidency—suggestions, which, as businessmen, they were capable of making. Though on the other hand, in more than one instance their colleagues consumed a good deal of time in beating the air about unimportant little trifles of no earthly interest to anybody in the Presidency except a handful of villagers in the districts they represent and which might very well have been left to the discretion of district officers concerned. The sense of proportion does not assert itself in the ruminations of some of our representatives, and the partition of Khandesh is regarded in certain quarters as quite as much a national affair as the partition of Bengal. But Mr. Muir Mackenzie, whose lucid financial statement was only surpassed by the conciliatory tone of his reply to the debate, had a word of hope and encouragement for every one of his critics and to those who said most to call forth resentment he vouchsafed the soft answer which turneth away wrath. As his Excellency was pleased to observe in closing the debate his colleagues and those responsible for work of the several departments fully met almost every question which had been brought forward and elucidated all criticism directed against Government, and we agree that there can be no complaint that the fullest information possible was not given. But of one thing we are not satisfied—which is that Government has given the complaints against their migratory propensities full or even careful consideration. It is asserted that the alleged inconveniences are exaggerated, even if they exist. Government is not the best judge of that. It is the public, not Government, which feels those inconveniences and the public which realises that it is not sufficient to leave head-quarters in the hands of a solitary Under-Secretary no matter how capable he may be. Days—a whole week when Government is at Mahableshwar—are wasted in communicating with the powers that be, and the expense involved in these quarterly migrations would build and equip a mofussil hospital. But the day will come, as it did in England, when Parliament must assemble in the capital instead of being summoned one day at Coventry and the next at Edinburgh, or Oxford. The city of Bombay is the capital and the head-quarters of Government. To transfer Government offices from Bombay to Poona and Poona to Mahableshwar, then back again, is as absurd and as much to be condemned as it would for the English Government offices to be transferred to Brighton and the Scottish grouse-moors, to the Norfolk Broads and Killarney.

THE DRAG ON RIFLE CLUBS. CAPTAIN DAVIES, the winner of the King's Prize at Bisley this year has been greedily seized upon by a Home contemporary to express his views on rifle clubs and, since he has attained such eminence with that weapon, he may reasonably be counted as an expert. There are now, in Great Britain, over six hundred rifle clubs and their number is increasing every month. It is difficult to understand why being a good shot should be considered something eccentric, and the desire so to be, in the words of Captain Davies, "ranked as a hobby somewhere between the collecting of postage stamps and proficiency at ping-pong." One knows full well that not to be a good shot with the gun is a safe way to being excluded from the most enjoyable house parties of the English social year. Wherever an Englishman goes, if sport be possible, there is his gun, but at Home, where "big" game reaches to the dimension of a rabbit, he looks upon rifle practice as a thing to be treated with tolerant contempt. The desire to enjoy sport is not confined to the wealthy classes. The poacher, who, to give him his due, often carries on his nefarious trade as much for pleasure as profit, proves that the gun is a favourite thing with those who lead hard lives. Yet the rifle used regularly in order to secure proficiency in an art essential to the national welfare finds only as many devotees as one might reasonably expect in London alone. Few though they be, however the existing clubs are beginning to make themselves felt. Captain Davies deals with a very important point, in a branch of the finance question. "Consider" he says "the expenses of a member of a Rifle Club. My own experience is that a man will cheerfully pay his subsciption, but to raise this would be suicidal policy because it would only serve to frighten away the very class of member it is the club's business to enlist. As soon as a man becomes really keen he will make the effort to find the six pounds or more needed to purchase his own gun, but he resents and boggles at the constant drain in small sums which the practice firing, necessary for efficiency in marksmanship, not to speak of prize-firing, entails." He goes on to enumerate the other charges which creep in at every turn and the burden of his whole action is that Government ought to render greater help to rifle clubs by supplying ammunition and so giving some further incentive to practice and ultimate marksmanship. The suggestion is not new, but coming, once more, from the source it does, it should carry weight with the authorities. The fact that six hundred clubs have been established shows that there has been some awakening as a result of the campaign led by Lord Roberts, and it is not utopian to expect that, were the country to provide encouragement by helping to bear the cost of that which is for its own benefit, the progess made would be far more rapid than it has been, or is likely to be, under existing circumstances.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE. FROM the height of the Presidential chair of the British Association, Professor Ray Lankester, whilst speaking of the progress of science, had a strong word to say against the British system of education. "While science has advanced," he said, "it is unfortunately true that successive political administrators and permanent officials are as unaware of the vital importance of science as they were twenty-five years ago." Had he said that during that period there has been no change in the system of governing by Party and that, therefore, no time has been found to deal with the matter, he would probably have been nearer the mark. The interest in science is far more general now than it was ever a decade ago, but England has not yet profited by the example set in America where large sums are frequently given by wealthy men for the furtherance of scientific knowledge. This, however, was but the closing phase of his address which had for its subject some of the most interesting discoveries science has ever known. The knowledge which has been gained about radium "that wonder of wonders" appears, perhaps, to the layman to be less than was promised. The real truth lies in the fact that much nonsense was written about the new element, to begin with, and the narrative of fact is so much less startling than that of imagination that it has faded out of current topics. Professor Lankester possesses several fads which are not acceptable *in toto* to the British public. Essential as is progress in scientific knowledge and its application, there still remains the equally strong claim of the classical school. Even the most fervent advocate of the abolition of Greek as a compulsory subject would hardly dare suggest that there will follow a better educated generation, because of a smattering of physics. The advantage will be obtained when better facilities exist for those whose bent lies in the direction of science. The advances that have been made in combating some of the greatest scourges of the world—consumption, malaria, plague, sleeping sickness—cannot be over-estimated ; but there are other directions in which progress has been made in the last quarter of a century, which are quite as great. The fight for premier place on the world's platform is the thing to further either the interests of education generally or scientific education particularly. "Religion," said Bishop Creighton, "means the knowledge of our destiny and of the means of fulfilling it. We can say no more and no less of science," concluded Professor Lankester, and in this, few will disagree with him. Men of science seek, in all reverence, to discover the Almighty, the Everlasting. They claim sympathy and friendship with those who, like themselves, have turned away from the more material struggles of human life and have set their hearts and minds on the knowledge of the Eternal.

A USEFUL little Postal improvement in India, which may be expected soon, is the introduction of a stouter post-card.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 7th July, amounted to Rs. 2,463, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 316.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 7th July, amounted to Rs. 11,348, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 145.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th July, amounted to Rs. 3,300 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10.

THE War Office is calling for the names of captains and subalterns of the Royal Horse and Field Art, who are willing to accept duty in India and who can be recommended for service there. Three battalions at Aldershot have been ordered to prepare strong reinforcing drafts for their linked battalions in India—the 3rd King's Royal Rifles for the 2nd battalion at Ranikhet, the 2nd King's (Liverpool) for the 1st battalion at Nuserabad, and the 2nd Bedfordshire for the 1st battalion at Jhansi.

IN consequence of the expressed wish of many of her friends, it is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Lady Durand, widow of Sir Henry Durand, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. During the siege of Lucknow Lady Durand (then Mrs. Polehampton) showed conspicuous courage and devotion in nursing the sick and wounded. It is proposed that the memorial should in part take the form of a marble tablet in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury. Further proposals will be announced when the total amount of money at disposal is known. Contributions may be addressed to Sir Joseph Fayrer, care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54 Parliament Street, S. W. ; the Rev. Canon H. D. Jones, The Rectory, Upper St. Leonards-on-Sea ; Edward Till, Esq., Studley, Weybridge ; Messrs. Drummond, 49 Charing Cross ; or Monsieur le Directeur, Banque Populaire, Interlaken, Switzerland. Envelopes should be marked and cheques made payable to "The E. A. Durand Memorial Fund."

AS showing how far British sentiment is removed from the feeling of the majority of the Egyptian fellaheen with reference to the Denshawi sentences, it is curious, says the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, to contrast the compassionate interest taken by a section of the British Parliament in the severity of the punishment inflicted on the villagers with the view taken by the people of the locality themselves. Questioned as to his views by a well-known Egyptian, an official distinguished by long and honourable service in the Government, a respectable fellah of Denshawi could only remark that the threshing floors had been mixed up and the watchmen's tax increased. Pressed as to his views on the severity of the punishment inflicted on his fellow-villagers, he nonchalantly exclaimed ;—"Devil take them, for they are the cause of our threshing floors being mixed up and the watchmen's tax being increased." What certain sentimentalists have described as cruel harbarities left no impession on the man's mind, his chief concern being the injury to his poket.

THE London Scottish, instead of going into camp with the rest of their brigade at Lulworth, have obtained official sanction to hold a route march through the Highlands, to count as the annual training. They leave London on August 10, for Ballinluig, a point some 10 miles north of Dunkeld marching thence to Inverness, a distance of about 100 miles. The route taken lies through some of the wildest parts of the Highlands, through Blair Athol, up Glen Garry, over the pass of Drumochter to Cluny Castle, thence by Aviemore and Moy to Inverness, which they were to reach on Saturday, August 18, returning to London the same night. The Volunteers made all their own arrangements for cooking, canteen, and other duties, no civilians being employed other than the drivers of the mechanical transport hired for the occasion. Three such marches have been undertaken by the corps in former years, but this is the largest in point of numbers, over 400 names having been sent in out of a total strength of less than 700. The cost per man was 27s., inclusive of the return fare from London, the Government camp allowance covering the rest of the expense.

LORD R. CECIL, on behalf of Sir S. Scott, asked the Secretary of State for War the other day whether the condemned battalion of the Coldstream Guards was to sail for Egypt in October, and whether the Government intended that the whole of the exceptional expense which would be necessarily incurred by married officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, owing to moving for one year, was to fall upon the battalion, or whether the Government was prepared to contribute towards this exceptional expenditure. Mr. Haldane : This battalion will go to Egypt on Sept. 29. No decision has been come to treat this battalion in respect of the expenses of their move differently from other Infantry battalions. In reply to Sir R. Hobart, Mr. Haldane said : The saving would be increased by about 17,000*l* a year, and the strength of the Army further diminished by four officers and some 300 men if the Irish Guards had been selected for disbandment in lieu of the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards, Sir R. Hobart asked whether the right hon. gentlemen had taken or would take into consideration the length of the service of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the two regiments. Mr. Haldane said the Irish Guards had got a very strong battalion, and the War Office decided, after a very close and careful consideration of the matter, that they should be retained in preference to the 3rd battalion of a regiment that had got two other battalions.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent summarises French opinion on the British limitation of naval armaments, which is generally to the effect that Great Britain is not actually endangering her naval supremacy, and that, moreover, her position is different from that of France and other Continental Powers, which cannot afford to make any reduction in their naval strength. The *Daily Telegraph* Berlin correspondent states that, although the debate on the British Naval Estimates has reached Berlin only in outline, it is the subject of universal comment, the attitude assumed towards the Government proposals being pretty much that adopted towards Mr. Haldane's plans for reorganising the Army. If England, says the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, really desire other nations to begin the process of disarmament, let her lead the way by reducing her naval Budget to the level of that of the Power next below her. Germany would then believe that England is serious. With her naval Budget reduced to the level of that of France, England would still have an enormous lead of other maritime Powers. The *Leipziger Tageblatt*, one of the principal Pan-German organs, says that to order three *Dreadnoughts*, and then to talk of reduction of armaments, is official hypocrisy. The correspondent adds :—Absolutely no sympathy is expressed here for a reduction of armaments. No political party, with the exception of the Socialists advocates it seriously. The majority of public opinion will certainly support the German Government in resisting any attempt to bring the question of a reduction of armaments before the forthcoming conference at The Hague. The Paris *Temps* warns the country to avoid listening to French pacificists who may advise the following of England's example.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE "DREADNOUGHT."

IN tracing the development of the modern warship, one is struck by the marvellously rapid progress made compared with that prior to the introduction of steam-power and iron ships. In the old days a ship would often remain in the front rank for forty years, whereas at the present time she is regarded as of no fighting value in half that time.

The first armoured sea-going ship was brought out by the French, who cut down an old three-decker, and gave her a belt of wrought-iron armour 4½ inches thick. Her name was the "Gloire" and the alteration was made in 1859. The British authorities soon saw that unless they wished to face an armoured fleet with defenceless ships they would have to follow suit, so shortly after, the "Warrior" was built, and as she was built of iron, and was specially designed to carry her armour, instead of being merely cut down to take it, she turned out to be in every way superior to her French predecessor. She was a large ship for those days of 9,200 tons displacement and was exceptionally fast, as she attained a speed of over 14 knots. She was provided with armour of thickness equal to that of the French ship, though the belt was not quite complete, and mounted at first 38 guns, each firing a shot weighing 68lbs. She was fully rigged, as there was as yet no thought of abandoning sail-power. With the "Warrior" the never-ceasing struggle between guns and armour may be said to have commenced, as also the distracting problem of how best to combine the warring factors of speed, coal endurance, seaworthiness, armour, armament, and a steady gunspatform associated with a small target for the enemy's guns so as to form the most effective compromise. The old type of wooden line-of-battleship carried sometimes as many as 132 guns, but, to compensate for powerful engines and a heavy armour belt, the "Warrior," had to be content with 38. Although she was a "one-decker," she was what is known as a high-freeboard ship, that is a ship with sides of a considerable height above the water-line. For sometime, progress took its course on the lines of the "Warrior" with gradual improvements in size of guns and thickness of armour, but many experts turned their attention to designing ships that should present the smallest possible target, in spite of the past that reduction of freeboard tends to make a ship unseaworthy and unable to fight her guns in heavy weather. It is essential that British ships should be able to keep the sea in all weathers, so that, though many fine examples of low-freeboard ships were brought out the type was ultimately discarded, as we shall see.

Chief of the advocates of such ships was Captain Cowper Coles, who was also in favour of ships carrying their guns in revolving turrets, but until 1867 he was not allowed a free hand. The first result of his agitation was the "Monarch," designed by the Admiralty, but he was not satisfied with her, so at last he was permitted to produce the "Captain," a very powerful ship with very little freeboard, full sail-power, and her guns in heavily-armoured turrets. Unfortunately, she capsized during a hurricane in the Bay of Biscay, with the loss of about 500 lives, including that of her designer, who was on board to watch her behaviour. Many of the good points of the "Captain" were, however, reproduced in succeeding ships. Turrets afforded admirable protection to the guns' crews as well as a wide arc of fire, but their great weight involved a further reduction in the number of guns carried. At this time the rifled gun was beginning to make its appearance in a crude form, but the marked increase in accuracy, shown by them soon rendered the smooth-bore obsolete. So far the armour had got the better of the gun, so that the only thing to do was to increase the size of the gun in order to penetrate it. In 1869 the extreme step was taken.

The temporary reaction in favour of the old broadside ship after the loss of the "Captain" had spent itself, and it was seen that, whatever their other disadvantages, low-freeboard ships were safe enough if they were uncumbered with masts and yards. The result was the "Devastation," of 9,300 tons, low freeboard, but only one light mast, as the introduction of twin screws had made the abolition of sail-power possible. She carried only four heavy guns, of 38 tons weight each, in two turrets, which were a marked advance on any then existing. She and her sister the "Thunderer" were justly considered the finest ships of the day, and have, in fact, outlasted many of more recent date. Their successor was "Dreadnought," the immediate namepredecessor of the modern leviathan, but she was merely a development on the same lines of the "Devastation." The next notable departure was the "Inflexible," of 11,880 tons, designed in 1874. The increasing thickness of armour had made it necessary once more to augment the size of the gun and the "Inflexible" carried four of 81 tons. At the same time this increase in size of guns in all navies rendered it impossible to provide a complete belt of sufficient thickness to keep out the heavy projectiles, so that in the "Inflexible" the two turrets containing the four heavy guns were concentrated in a citadel amidships, protected by armour two feet thick, but as this armour only extended for about one-third of the ship's length, it was evident that the ship could be destroyed without touching the armoured portion at all. The "Inflexible" is remarkable for carrying the greatest thickness of armour ever provided and the heaviest muzzle-loading guns mounted in our navy. It is clear that to attack the large unarmoured spaces, guns of the heaviest type are not needed, but rather guns of much smaller size capable of rapid firing. The great improvement in breech-loading guns at this time made the task of cons'ructing these much easier, so that in the "Admiral" class, which we may notice next, a secondary battery of 6-inch 5-ton guns was mounted for this purpose.

From this time we shall see that the number of guns tends to increase, as also the number of types of guns for the various duties they have to perform. It will be seen that guns are described in three ways, for instance there are the 81-ton gun, which shows the weight of the gun, the 6-inch, which shows the diameter of the bore of the gun, and consequently the diameter of the projectile, and the 12-pounder, which gives the weight of the projectile. In the "Admiral" class the displacement ranges from 9,500 to 10,600-tons, the speed is nearly 17-knots, instead of the "Inflexible," and the heavy guns are carried on two barbettes, with the secondary guns between them under the superstructure amidships. These heavy guns are smaller than those of the "Inflexible," weighing 67 tons, but are breech-loaders of far more powerful type. One of the class carries instead two of the monster 110½-ton guns, and ten, instead of six, 6-inch. These are the heaviest guns mounted in any ships, and although a blow fairly delivered in a vital spot would be likely to be decisive, their effective "life" was so short,—not more than 90 rounds at the most—and their rate of firing was so slow, that only two other ships have been given them. The projectile weighed over two-thirds of a ton and each time a full charge was fired it cost the country £205.

About the time that the "Inflexible" came out it was seen that a new complication in naval warfare would have to be seriously considered in the shape of the locomotive torpedo and the swift-moving torpedo boat, which were improved so rapidly that special steps had to be taken for defence against them. These took the form of steel netting which could be hung round the ship at anchor to entangle the torpedo before it had a chance to hit, powerful search-lights to show up the presence of torpedo craft, guns firing 6-lb and 12-lb shot with great rapidity, and minute subdivision of the hulls of ships so as to confine the effect of under-water explosion to as small a space as possible. From the "Admiral" class we come to the eight "Royal Sovereigns" and the nine "Majestics" which are developments on the same lines, and from this point low freeboard may be said to be finally abandoned. In them we see the extreme development of the differentiation of guns for various purposes, as the latter class carry four 12-inch 46-ton guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firers, sixteen 12-pounders and twelve 6-pounders and machine guns, to attack heavy armour, light armour, and repel torpedo attack respectively. In the "Majestic" displacement is increased to 14,900 tons and the speed to 17·5 knots ; she was completed in 1895. From this point development was slow but continuous for eight years, when it was suspected that the naval engagement of the immediate future would probably be fought at long range, and at high speed, so that it was useless to mount guns of moderate size. This idea was adopted half-heartedly in the eight battleships of the new "King Edward VII" type of 16,350 tons, in which the four 12-inch guns were supplimented by four 9·2-inch, 28-ton guns, and only ten 6-inch weapons were mounted. In the later "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" the 6-inch gun disappears, and ten powerful 9·2-inch are provided, and the (at present) final step is taken in the famous "Dreadnought," which has caused such a world of discussion. She carries only two types of gun—the 12-inch, of 58 tons weight, and a new and powerful type of 12-pdr. for repelling torpedo attack. This 12-in. gun is the "last word" in gun construction, and is the most formidable in existence. In one discharge it developes an energy equal to lifting 50,000 tons one foot into the air. It fires a shell weighing 850 lbs., and at extreme range would probably carry some 16 miles, the shell in its flight attaining a height of about 18,000 feet, or sufficient to go clean over Mont Blanc. The "Dreadnought's" displacement reaches the respectable figure of 17,900 tons, or nearly twice that of the "Warrior," horse-power 23,000, or 4½ times as much as the older ship, speed 21 knots, or half as fast again ; her greatest thickness of armour is 11 inches, and as the quality is three times as good as that of the "Warrior;" this is equal to nearly eight times the "Warrior's" 4 1/2 inch plates. The weight of metal fired by the "Dreadnought" in one broadside is 6,800 lbs. against 1,292 lbs. for the older ship, and this, of course, takes no account of the enormously greater energy, range, and accuracy with which it is delivered, nor of the far greater rapidity with which it could be repeated. The saving of weight effected by the adoption of water-tube boilers since the "Majestic," and the provision of turbine engines for the "Dreadnought" herself has made it possible to secure high speed. Although this ship was designed before the battle of Tsushima, the correctness of reasoning on the part of her designers has been amply borne out, and the "sincere flattery" of imitation has been paid them by all the great navies of the world. The Ram, by the way, has been discarded, as although it is perhaps the most formidable of all weapons when successfully applied, a trifling error in judging speed and distance may turn the ramming ship into the rammed, and the range and power of the modern Whitehead torpedo renders the attempt too dangerous. The "Dreadnought" carries five submerged torpedo tubes, from which torpedoes may be discharged at a range of something over two miles.

It has not been possible in this short space to give more than the barest outline of the subject, but enough has been said to show the main successive steps by which we have gradually arrived at the most modern type of battleship.

G. T. P.

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

Fly-fishing at Ganeshkhind.

GHORPURI BARRACKS.

UNDER Monday's date a correspondent writes :—So many correspondents send news-letters from Poona and give detail of the many interesting events of the season that it is not easy to find anything novel and interesting to record. The general topic of conversation at present seems to be connected with Lord Lamington's rumoured retirement next cold weather. The question asked is, of course, who will succeed him ? With a Liberal Government in office we many expect surprises in this connection, and it has been stated that perhaps that "enfant terrible," Mr. Winston Churchill, may like Lord Curzon when he was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs get promotion upstairs and be sent out here. It is not many years ago that he (Mr. Churchill) was serving with his regiment at Bangalore—a regiment, if reports are to be believed, which he quitted because of his unpopularity.

The mention of Lord Lamington's name however reminds me of the interesting experiment he recently made to acclimatize estuarial fish in one of his ponds at Ganeshkhind. The story is this : Mr. Wallinger, who used to be at Alibag, read a very interesting paper, before the Natural History Society, not long ago, explaining that he had succeeded in accustoming a certain fish found in the creeks there to flourish in a pond in his garden and also that it rose to fly. In fact, he and others are said to have obtained the pleasant pastime of fly-fishing in this manner at Alibag. The paper which has been printed in the Natural History Society's Journal attracted Lord Lamington's attention, and he, apparently, requested Mr. Wallinger to try and introduce the fish into Ganeshkhind. Mr. Wallinger, after a great deal of personal trouble succeeded in importing about 150 fish before the hot weather, and it was thought that by the rains they would be ready to take the fly. When, however, the pond was inspected recently it was discovered that there was not a single fish—dead or alive—in it. The question arises as what became of the 150 ? And this no one can satisfactorily solve. Perhaps some of your readers might be able to shed some light on the subject—but no attempt at any rate will be made here to explain the various theories accounting for their mysterious disappearance. Do you think they ate one another up and the sole survivor died of remorse ?

It is not often that convicts in the Yerrowda Jail make their escape, but one last Saturday night succeeded in doing so—and he is still at large. It appears the jail outer wall has a temporary breach in it and although an armed guard was present, the convict, a wily Bhil rushed through and disappeared in the darkness. It is very doubtful now whether the prisoner will be re-captured.

There is much less sickness in the Cantonment of Poona this year than last. A few cases of enteric exist among the Lancashires now living out in Camp near the camp near the Golf Links, but apart from this the station is comparatively healthy. The few cases of plague which entered Cantonment have soon been suppressed. In Poona City, unfortunately, plague was bad, but it has abated somewhat now.

The Connaught Rangers from Ahmednagar will arrive in the cold weather to displace the Highlanders here and it is believed that the former will not go into barracks at Wanowri but into quarters at Ghorpuri. It is curious that medical men have not been more successful in their efforts to try and unravel the mystery connected with the cause of the unhealthy condition of the Ghorpuri Barracks. The latter have had a bad name for the past twenty years or more and have been condemmed in fact as a habitation, but one does not seem to be a bit the wiser as to the cause of their unsanitary state. At Quetta distinct progress has been made, it is believed, in this direction. Enteric used to be very severe indeed there, among certain of the troops, but the disease seems now to have been grappled with successfully.

The week-end trains from Bombay bring up hundreds of travellers, who come either for the races or for change of air. The chambers at the Western India Club and the hotels are all usually quite full and motors are seen rushing at high speed all about the roads.

A concert was held at the Gymkhana on Saturday night, the 18th inst., which cannot be said to have been very well attended. Among the various ladies and gentlemen who performed, Mrs. Turnbull's violin playing, Mrs. Wylde's singing, and Mr. Turner from Bombay, and Mr. Meade's comic songs may be said to have been most appreciated. Miss Kavanagh gave an excellent recitation, and Mr. Malony and Mr. Fisher also sang very well. The two latter are gentlemen who took part in the musical comedy "Cox and Box" at the beginning of the season.

Social functions in prospect are numerous. Monday, the 28th, commences the I. C. S. week, with a ball at the Gymkhana. On the following day a cricket match at Government House takes place followed up with an "At Home" there.—On Wednesday there will be a Cinderella at the Gymkhana ; and the usual Tennis and Badminton and Golf matches between the I. C. S. and the World will be held in the afternoons. On Friday, the 31st, is the I. C. S. dinner at the Club. Messrs. Kincaid, Enthoven, Simcox and French are the Secretaries for the various functions ; and His Excellency the Governor is giving a dinner followed by a small and early dance on the 21st instant. On the 4th September is to take place the Lancashires Ball. On the 11th idem is the Western India Club Ball, and on the 21st the Highlanders Ball at the Gymkhana which promises to be a very large affair. Invitations for the latter were out early in August.

THE CHILI EARTHQUAKE.

THIRTEEN MORE CITIES DESTROYED.

Robinson Crusœ's Island Vanishes.

A LINER DRIVEN ASHORE.

200,000 HOMELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON August 21.

Thirteen smaller Chilian cities have been destroyed and several others badly shaken.

Two hundred thousand people are homeless.

The Island of Juan Fernandez, on which Robinson Crusoe lived, has been wiped out.

The shocks were felt at Martinique.

LATER.

The fires at Valparaiso have been finally suppressed largely by dynamite.

No English or Americans are known to have been killed.

Many of those men who took to looting have been shot under Martial Law which was proclaimed.

The Governor of Valparaiso reports a minimum of three hundred killed and eight hundred wounded, and says the town is practically a total ruin.

The San Francisco Relief Committee have sent ten thousand dollars for the sufferers at Valparaiso.

LATER

The British Insurance Companies are little affected by the Chilian disaster and those interested rely on the earthquake clause

The Philippine Commissioner Smith was among the last to leave the ship. The officers remained on board.

LATER

Gradually the chaotie conditions produced by the earthquake in Chili are passing away and something resembling order is returning and communications are being reopened.

The Governor of Valparaiso has telephoned to the President at Santiago and stated that the clearing of the debris would be hurried on, but labour was scarce owing to the state of alarm the population is in.

The President has authorised the Governor to requisition for victuals.

Telegrams from Santiago state that the first shock lasted four minutes fifty seconds. Fortunately the motion was circular otherwise every building must have fallen.

The night was an awful one, rain pouring in torrents and vivid flashes of incessant lightning added to which the wires were snapping in all directions and the fire bells booming.

The people are still sleeping in the open.

LONDON, August 21.

The liner "Manchuria" is ashore at Honolulu and it is believed to be due to deflection of currents and the earthquake shocks.

LATER.

The liner Manchuria which is ashore at Honolulu may become a total loss. The cabin passengers have been landed at Honolulu.

OUR NEW ARTILLERY.

Satisfaction Expressed.

LONDON, August 21.

The *Times* Military correspondont in reviewing the recent Artillery inspection at Aldershot by General French says that in our new quick firing field Artillery gun we have absolutely a first class material which has given satisfaction to every Battery Commander and the opinion is unanimous that both the thirteen and eighteen pounders are a thoroughly serviceable and efficient modern artillery.

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Fantastic Demonstration at Canton.

FOOLISH INSULT TO INDIA.

LONDON, August 21.

An anti-opium demonstration has taken place at Canton, the students carrying banners denouncing the use of the drug. The procession was headed by a boy, mounted on horseback, carrying an opium pipe and having his face blackened to represent an Indian.

THE "MONTAGU" COURT MARTIAL.

Sentence on the Navigating Officer.

CAPTAIN ADAIR DISMISSED HIS SHIP.

LONDON, August 20.

The result of the Court Martial on the stranding and loss of the "Montagu" is that Captain Adair is severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship, and Lieutenant Dalthan, the Navigating Officer, gets similar sentence, besides losing two years' seniority.

LONDON, August 21.

The newspapers generally admit that the penalties passed on Captain Adair and Lieut Dalthan are severe, but were demanded by the rigorous discipline of our Navy, the Montagu being nine miles out of her reckoned course when she struck.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

Further Loan to be Issued.

THE QUESTION OF INTEREST.

LONDON, August 20.

Mr. Takahashi, the Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, proceeds to England and America to negotiate a loan of eighty million yen for Manchurian enterprise; also, if possible, to negotiate a reduction of interest on old loans.

THE ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT.

Prosecution of the Metropolitan and Ringleaders.

LONDON, August 21.

The Greek Metropolitan and forty Greeks and Bulgarians have been arrested and charged with being the authors of the excesses committed at Anchialos.

THE KRONSTADT MUTINEERS.

Ten More Executed.

LONDON, August 21.

Further ten executions of mutineers have taken place at Kronstadt.

FRANCE AND BENGAL.

FRENCH PRESS DENOUNCES THE PARTITION.

Praise for Mr. Morley.

A PHILOSOPHER AT THE HELM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 20.

The Paris paper *Le Temps*, in an article declaring the Partition of Bengal a mistake, says it is not too late to repair it. The article extols Mr. Morley and says that neither England nor India has cause to regret that a philosopher is at the India Office.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SERVIA.

British Minister at Belgrade.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, August 20.

The relations between Servia and Great Britain have been renewed, and Mr. Whitehead, the new British Minister, to-day presented his credentials to King Peter at Belgrade. Cordial speeches were made on the occasion.

MR. MORLEY AND SIR B. FULLER.

Criticised by the "Pioneer."

MAHOMEDAN PROTEST MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

Commenting on the reports of the large influential meeting of Mahomedans, the *Pioneer* says:—Mr. Morley could not be persuaded that a noisy minority, who hatched strange grievances, were not the people or that the silence of the Mahomedans was due to their faith in the British Government being firm enough to ignore and to repress mere lawless agitators. Hence the obstinate presure put upon the Government of India to make a Jonah of the Lieutenant-Governor. A sacrifice was made, but the tempest has not been stilled. On the contrary there is a far more real danger in the shock that is being given to Mahomedan faith in British stability than in any of "Swadeshi" screeching, and this the Secretary of State will have to comprehend. The first duty of the Hon'ble Mr. Hare is to show that the law did not expire when his predecessor went out of the Province and the Government of India must be prepared to oppose Mr. Morley most firmly if he continues to meddle in the affairs of the Province.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 21.

At a public meeting of Mahomedans in Madras held last Sunday evening, under the presidency of Mahomed Nasuruddin Ghattala Effendi, a strong resolution was passed, protesting against the resignation of His Honour Sir Bamfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., and the weak policy of Government. Copies of the Resolution were wired to His Excellency the Viceroy and to Sir B. Fuller.

PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

An extraordinary meeting of the members the Anjuman-i-Islamia of the Punjab, which is representative of the Punjab Mahomedans, was held at the Islamia Hall, Lahore. The Hon'ble Mr. Mian Mahmad Shah Din B.A., who presided, and other speakers alluded to the good services done by Sir B. Fuller who had proved himself a genuine sympathiser with Muslims by issuing a circular in the new Province to the effect that Mahomedans should be employed in the public services according to, the full ratio of their numbers in population.

It was unanimously resolved that the following telegram be sent to His Excellency Lord Minto: "That the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Lahore, as representative of the Mahomedans of the Punjab, begs to express its deep regret on the resignation of Sir B. Fuller and to draw your Excellency's attention to the profound dissatisfaction which its acceptance has caused among all classes of Indian Muslims. As Sir B. Fuller had evinced genuine sympathy with the Muslim aspirations and had tried to do justice to them and had made efforts to remove a few disabilities of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal the acceptance of his resignation will prove extremely detrimental to Muslim interests and will intensify anti-Muslim feeling and political agitation in Bengal. The Anjuman respectfully pray that this humble communication may kindly be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

The following telegram was also sent to Sir B. Fuller at Shillong:—"The Anjuman-i-Islamia of Lahore, as representing the Mahomedans of the Punjab, begs to express its profound regret at your Honour's resignation which it considers as extremely detrimental to Muslim interests in the new Province and to offer its heartfelt thanks for your Honour's generous efforts in promoting the cause of Muslim advancement and for your Honour's genuine sympathy with the just Muslim aspirations. The Anjuman hopes that your Honour will continue to take the same interest in Muslim welfare hereafter and prays that occasions of doing work for the Muslim good may present themselves to your Honour."

SURRENDER TO "CLAMOURJEE" GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The Simla correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

"Sir J. B. Fuller has resigned on a confused side issue" not in itself of prime importance, and no one in Simla (or in India, to judge from the contradictory comments) understands quite why the Viceroy accepted his resignation, unless it was desired that he should go. Some people talk of a surrender to "Clamourjee" Government which threw its officer to the wolves of agitation, and others think that Sir J. B. Fuller resigned in a fret. In Bombay and elsewhere they have said that if the Viceroy had backed up his Lieutenant-Governor by the threat of his own resignation the Secretary of State would not have faced the double retirement. But this view seems to miss one point and to misunderstand another. Mr. Morley is just the sort of man to face all consequences, if he makes up his mind what is the right course to pursue.

"On the other hand, if the Viceroy entirely disagreed with the Lieutenant-Governor's views about the schools, and if the latter pressed these views with the alternative of resignation, it is difficult to see how the former could think, of resigning. Also, what many people think might have been done preferably would have been a distinct refusal to accept the Lieutenant-Governor's resignation at this moment as being contrary to the public interest. Six months hence he might easily have gone home and not returned. Even two months hence, after Sir Andrew Fraser had returned to Bengal the change of drivers might have been made with a less dramatic upsetting of the coach."

MILITARY TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

R. A. M. C. Officers for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The Commander-in-Chief has nominated the time-expired Officers of the R. A. M. Corps, detailed in the following list, to proceed to England in the transports named. The services of these Officers will be utilised, if necessary, with troops proceeding from the Divisions or Brigades in which they are stationed for embarkation in those vessels. Officers who have been detailed for the Medical charge of the transports are required to be at Bombay or Karachi according to the port they are embarking from, five clear days before the date of the sailing of the transports, so as to assist in the arrangements for the accommodation and segregation of special cases. Those detailed for duty on board must be at the port of embarkation at least 48 hours before the date of the sailing of the transports to which they have been allotted. Officers requiring passage for their families should apply immediately to the General Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation for allotment of the authorised accommodation in the Transport to which they are detailed. In the event of their failing to do so the resposibility for their families not being provided with passage, will rest with themselves.

The following are the Transports with dates of sailing and with the names of officers who proceed in the same. In each case the Officer first named is in Medical charge of Transport.

1st Transport "Assaye" sails from Bombay on the 15th of October. Lieut.-Col. Nichol, Captains Robinson and Brown.

2nd Transport "Dongola;" sails from Bombay on the 19th of October. Lieut.-Col. Brazier-Creagh Captains Hunt and Cowey.

3rd Transport "Plassey," Hospital ship, sails from Bombay on the 2nd of November. Lieut.-Col. Youde. Captains Dorgan and Mitchell.

4th Transport "Rewa," sails from Karachi on the 17th of November. Major Buchanan. Captains Bartlett and Stevenson,

5th Transport "Assaye," sails from Bombay on on the 7th of December. Major Johnson, Captain Evans and Gibson.

6th Transport "Dongola" sails from Karachi on the 21st of December. Lieut.-Col. Buchanan, Captains Waters and Clarke.

7th Transport "Plassey" sails from Bombay on the 4th of January. Lieut.-Col. Battersby, Captains Douglass and Potter.

8th Tansport "Rewa" sails on the 17th of January from Bombay. A Field Officer will be detailed in charge later. Captains. O'Flaherty and Greenwood proceed Home on the vessel.

9th Transport "Assaye" sails from Bombay on the 8th of February. Major Withers, Captains Murphy and Hyde.

10th Transport "Dongola" sails from Karachi 20th February. Lieut.-Col. Hanley, Captains Penny and Sparkes.

11th Transport "Plassey" sails from Bombay on the 6th March. Lieut-Colonels Henderson and Molesworth. Captains Henderson and O'Donoghue.

12th Transport "Rewa" sails from Bombay on the 19th of March. Major McWhinny, Captains Burke and Baillie.

THE X-RAYS INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

The next class at the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun begins on the 1st of October. About sixteen Medical Officers will attend, half being members of the Indian subordinate Medical Service.

THE IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

The Entrance Examination of the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun will be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October.

FORECAST OF THE SUGAR-CANE CROP.

Views of the Agricultural Director.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August, 21.

The Director of Agriculture in the Punjab in his first forecast of the local Sugarcane crop, says:—The area under sugarcane is placed at 204,700. The quinquennial average is 332,000 acres; but there was a serious contraction to 172,800 acres in 1905, in consequence of the wholesale destruction of standing seed canes by frost. The crop was sown at normal time and is, on the whole, in good condition. Rain is urgently needed for the unirrigated crop in Sialkot and some damage by insects is also reported from the same district.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

It is reported from the Naini Tal Secretariat that owing, mainly to the existence of agricultural distress, the mills of the United Provinces have had little difficulty in obtaining the labour they require and the average daily number of operatives employed have risen from 40,026 to 44,238.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Due to the Liberal Policy of the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

It is noted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that the development of trade with Afghanistan is due to the liberal policy of the Amir, which has been maintained in respect of both imports and exports during the past year.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Strong Committee Formed for Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

The Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council, which is to consider the points specified in Mr. Morley's speech on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons last month, has now been selected. The Members are the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, and the Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards, with Mr. Risley, Secretary to Government, in the Home Department, as Secretary. The Committee will begin work at once.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Two Years' Extension Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The term of Mr. Eardley Wilmot's appointment as Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, has been extended up to the 17th of October 1908.

COUNCIL OF NATIVE PRINCES FOR INDIA.

Scheme being Considered by Mr. Morley and the Prince of Wales.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

The *Statesman* publishes the following this morning:—"We have reason to believe that the Secretary of State for India has been in communication with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in regard to a scheme for establishing a Council of Native Princes, The composition of the proposed Council and its functions have not yet been determined, but the formation of such a body is being seriously considered.

EDUCATION OF MOPLAS IN CANARA.

Association Formed at Kasargod.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The community at Kasaragod held on last Saturday at the instance of Mahomed Schamnad, a wealthy and influential landed proprietor, a meeting for the purpose of furthering education amongst Moplahs. The gathering was representative and members. of other communities also attended. Khan Sahib M. Azizuddin Sahib Bahadur. The District Collector, was unanimously voted to the chair. The three southern taluqs of South Canara viz,, Mangalore, Kasaragod and Puthur contain a larger percentage of Moplahs than any other community, but are exceedingly backward in education. The Chairman, in a few well-chosen words, dwelt upon the excellent results of English education. A Managing Committee was formed with the necessary. Office-bearers. The High Priest of Kasaragod was elected President, Kunhi Maihutti a prominent and well known land-owner, Vice-President, K. Kunhali Charale, Treasurer and Mahomed Schamnad. Joint Secretary. Mr. Azizudden has consented to be patron. The Association was named the Azizuddin Muslim Association of Kasaragod.

BOLL WORM PEST IN THE PUNJAB.

Shortage in Cotton Crop Likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

There is some doubt and anxiety about the future of cotton in the Chenab colony owing to the reappearance of boll worm, and the area under crop is much less than last year. Bhindi, sown as a trap crop, has not proved as successful as was hoped owing to its requiring more frequent watering than can be given from the canal and lack of rain this year having been against it. Boll worm, therefore has been free to turn its attention to the cotton crop in the absence or short supply of the more attractive Bhindi and it is attacking young buds and flowers. Failure of rain up to date in South-West Punjab probably favours the pest and adds to its powers of damage. There is no present prospects of such a wholesale failure of cotton crop as occurred last year, but it seems likely that the outturn will be short in the Punjab,

DACOITY IN LARKHANA.

Villagers Frightened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, August 21.

A most daring dacoity has been committed at the village, named Sapri, in the Ratodero Taluka of the Larkana District in which as many as thirty Mahomedans entered a house of wealthy Bania, named Kimatrai, and after a severe struggle in which Kimatrai's son was murdered along with his servant and eight other persons wounded. Decamped with jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 35,000, the dacoits who were armed with swords and rifles, also set fire to a box containing bonds and documents. A great sense of insecurity and terror has come over the population in the villages about.

ROYAL TOUR IN MADRAS.

Account of Gallery Tickets Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 21.

To-day Yelumalai Chetty, a contractor, here sued Messrs. Vest and Co. calling upon them to render an account of the sale of tickets for admission to the galleries erected for spectators along the route of the recent Royal procession in Madras. The defendants appeared by Mr. K. Ramachandara Iyer and applied for a fortnight's adjournment to enable them to look into the accounts of sale and to settle their accounts, if such a settlement is not found possible, to file a written statement. The case was accordingly adjourned by Mr. Justice Boddam for a fortnight.

LAUNCHING OF A STEEL HOPPER BARGE.

Built by Karachi Port Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, August 21.

A large steel hopper barge of 800 tons capacity, for carrying dredgings to sea and elsewhere, built by the Karachi Port Trust at their Worksops at Manora, was launched yesterday and was christened the "Indus." The barge is 140 feet long, 33 feet wide and 13 feet deep having doors in her bottom for discharging her loads and is manipulated by chains and steam winches.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Medical Examination Fixed for an Early Date.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 21.

The medical examinarion of candidates for the Mysore Civil Service examination of November next by a Medical Board which has already been appointed will take place on 13th instant at 2 p. m. at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore City.

Teams have began to arrive here to take part in the S. I. R. A. Meeting.

THE DIR AND NAWAGAI TROUBLE.

More Satisfactory News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 21.

Reports relating to the affairs in the Dir State are to the effect that the Robat Khan whose fort was being besieged by the Khan of Dir's forces, has surrendered without a struggle and that fighting has for the time ceased, Badshah Khan having gone to Chakdara to discuss the situation with the Political Agent.

The trouble in Nawagai was apparently due to the Nawab's younger son, Ahmad Jan, who as the result of a quarrel with his father and elder brother had gone off to invoke the help of the Mamands having been forgiven by his father, the elder son Muhammed Ali seized his father's treasury and the arsenal. The neighbouring tribes were all drawn into the quarrel on the side either of the Nawab or of Mahammad Ali, but at the moment when general fighting was expected Muhammed Ali made peace with his father on the condition that Ahmad Jan should not be allowed to return to Nawagai, and the armed gatherings are now repeated to have dispersed.

SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY SCHEME FOR MADRAS.

Four Lakhs Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Augutt 21.

Mr. M. Ghose, I. C. S., presided at a crowded meeting on the 17th instant in the Edward Town Hall at Bezwada when Mr. Pandit from the north delivered an address in Telugu on Sanskrit literature. After dwelling at great length on the excellence of the language and deploring the present neglected condition the lecturer elaborated a scheme by which he hoped to bring about a renaissance. A University on Western lines would be founded at Rajahmundry the sole business of which will be to teach Sanskrit literature. The University building would cost about Rs. 20,000 and a library Rs. 30,000. Pupils were to be invited from all the Telugu speaking districts and branches and institutions to be established and maintained in important towns. There were to be paid pupils, paid teachers and missionaries of the language; and all will be required to put the scheme into practice. It was a modest sum of rupees four lakhs which he was going about from place to place to collect. He mentioned that His Excellency, Lord Ampthill had expressed his hearty sympathy with the scheme. Mr. Ghose in a speech from the Chair said:—"At this time when everything Swadeshi was receiving so much attention, a honest and serious attempt must be made to revive the study of what was purely a Swadeshi language. His opinion was that the University of Madras did not appreciate and encourage the study of Sanskrit to the extent the Calcutta University did. While only about 2 per cent. of educated men in this Presidency knew the language, almost every one in Bengal was acquainted with it."

DEATH OF BABU ANANDA MOHUN BOSE.

Leading Calcutta Citizen and Lawyer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

Babu Ananda Mohun Bose, a leading Indian citizen, died last Monday evening at his residence, 93, Upper Circular Road. The deceased was an eminent lawyer of the Calcutta Bar and for some time represented the Calcutta University on the Bengal Legislative Council. Since 1897, he had been in failing health, and his last public appearance was on the 16th of October, 1905, when he presided at the laying of the foundation stone of the Federation Hall. His funeral took place yesterday.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN SIMLA.

Specially for Government Clerks and their Families.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of additional hospital accommodation in Simla, with particular reference to the wants of Government clerks and their families, has held several sittings. A number of witnesses will be examined in order that a full knowledge of the present state of affairs may be obtained.

DOUBLING THE N.-W. RY. TRACT.

Wheat Traffic Hinders the Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

As the doubling of certain sections of the North-Western Railway has been interfered with owing to trucks having to be used for the wheat traffic to Karachi, special efforts will be made during the cold weather to push on with the work. Ample funds are fortunately available for the purpose.

THE CLIVE JUTE MILL STRIKE.

Hands Returning to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

The Clive Jute Mill hands who went on strike are gradually returning and the strike is now practically over. So far the strikers have not formulated any grievances, and the management are still in the dark as to the precise reasons for the strike.

DEATH OF THE RANEE OF BIKANIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

I regret to announce that Her Highness the Senior Maharani of Bikanir died on Sunday morning.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Preparations in Kabul for the Journey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

No definite news has been received about the Amir's visit to India beyond reports that preparations are being made in Kabul for the journey. Arrangements are also being made in India; though until official intimation is given plans are only in the rough.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fawcett Assumes Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 21.

Mr. F. Fawcett, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in charge of the Criminal Intelligence Department, assumed charge of his office on Saturday.

POLYGAMY AND OPIUM SMOKING IN CHINA.

Imperial Edict to Issue Soon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 21.

The Chinese Government is about to issue an edict prohibiting polygamy and opium smoking among officials irrespective of rank.

MINES DISCOVERED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipowners Alarmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 21.

The discovery of three floating mines on the Pacific between the Tsugaru Straits and Kinkasan is creating considerable alarm among shipowners. A mutual agreement has been made to discontinue navigation at night on the Pacific Coast to the North of Soma, Iwaki Province. It is feared that navigation in the Pacific may become as dangerous as in the Japan Sea as mines may be floating down to the South.

THE WORLD OF ART.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE'S RETURN.

Change at the Halls.

MUSICAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 3.

DURING the first week in September Mr. Cyril Maude will make a very welcome reappearance at the Duke of York's Theatre as the Vicomte in Tristran Bernard's comedy, "Triplepatte" for this production Mr. Frohman has chosen a very strong company of players, and the principal characters in "Triplepatte" will be entrusted to Miss [illegible] Price Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Alfred Bishop, [illegible] Crawford, Mr. Kenneth Douglas, and Mr. Cyril Maude.

"Triplepatte" will be preceded by [illegible] "The scapegrace." This will be found to be a [illegible] pantomime of our old friend "Nan, [illegible] Good-for-Nothing." The action of the new [illegible] been arranged by Mr. Albert Chevalier, [illegible] music which has been written for "solo piano, [illegible] orchestral interludes, is the work of Mr. Edward [illegible] Miss Pauline Chese will play "Nan," and the [illegible] of the characters, which appear in the dramatic version, will figure in the new setting.

Writing in the "Referee" upon the seasonable subject of the effect of hot weather upon business at the theatres, "Carados" favours the view that the present prosperity of the music-halls is, to some extent at least, due to the fact that the variety houses are cooler because of the prevalence of sliding roofs and other comforting contrivances. As to the question of temperature, there is little, if anything, to choose between the atmosphere of the theatre and that of the music-hall during such weather as we have been having lately; indeed, an experimental round of visits undertaken for purposes of comparison has shown on the average, a cooler condition in the theatres than was to be found in the more spacious (and more crowded) "temples of variety." At the same time, there is much to be said in favour of the contention that the theatrical managers would vastly improve their summer chances by paying serious attention to the question of ventilation. When "Carados" says that "the theatrical manager should set himself the task of getting to the bottom of the mystery" he must really mean to the "top" of it, since advocacy of the sliding roof is the chief point of his argument. Quite seriously, however, the matter is worthy of the attention of managers in both branches of the profession.

Miss Edna May recently said that while she has been very happy at the Vaudeville, where everybody including, of course, the public, has been "perfectly sweet," she is looking forward with eagerness to her part in the new musical play, in which she is to "star" under Mr. Frohman's management at the same theatre next season. Being greatly in need of a holiday, Miss May has gone for a month's rest and recuperation, and during her absence her part in "The Belle of Mayfair" is being played by Miss Ethel Newman, who as many playgoers will remember, played for some time Miss May's part in a still more famous "Bell" at the Shaftesbury Theatre about seven years ago. It is just possible that the new musical play above mentioned is "Nelly Neil," which Mr. Charles McLellan and Mr. Ivan Caryll are completing to the order of Mr. Frohman.

A syndicate of British and American show men has been formed for the purpose of holding an International Fair and Carnival at Olympia, commencing on next Christmas Eve. It is intended to provide "a constant flow of well-diversified amusements" for twelve hours daily. Among the special features are a Continental circus "of the foremost rank," an American minstrel show, a pantomime, a public dancing-hall, roller skating, a city of midgets, a trotting ostrich, a make-believe train robbery, cocoanut shies, Hackenschmidt, boxing, switchbacks, a spectacle of San Francisco before and after the earthquake, and thirty-seven other things.

There have not been many very striking changes in the programmes at the variety theatres during the past few weeks, but next Monday will mark a recrudescence of activity. At the Empire "Venus 1906" will pass away, and will not be much regretted, while its place will be taken by a revival of part of the charming ballet, "Cinderella. "This ballet was one of the daintiest and most artistic productions that the Empire management ever staged, and its popularity was by no means exhausted when it was withdrawn. The particular scene that will be revived will be the Watteau divertissement, and this wholly detached from the story of Cinderella, will be developed into a reproduction of the Fetes Galantes at the Court of Louis XV. New music and new characters are been added, the latter including "La Pompadour," "La Camargo," and a crowd of courtiers. The dances are being arranged by Mr. Fred Farren.

Reference has been made before to the manner in which well-known actors and actresses pass backwards and forwards nowadays from the variety to the other stage, and the practice still grows. There is now no broad line of demarcation between theatres and music-halls, either in the matter of a audiences or actors That theatre audiences now largely frequent music-halls is a fact which theatrical managements can no longer ignore. It worries them very considerably. In the matter of actors the newest recruit to the halls is that old Adelphi favourite Mr. Harry Nicholls, who is shortly to appear in a sketch; while Miss Ada Reeve, who deserted the variety stage some time since for musical comedy, is coming back to her old haunts on the 20th instant, and will appear at the Tivoli to sing two songs. These are both novelties. The one is called "Auntie Sent Me Marketing," and the other "If the World were Ruled by Girls." Miss Reeve has a very piquant refined style, and as she will be appearing at the same time as Mr. Fragson and Mr. Lauder the house will have a strong programme. If many actors come to the hall, on the other side many are lured away.

There is no healthier sign of the progress of musical feeling in England than the gradual increase of musical festivals, which are now being inaugurated in many quarters where, before, the existence of high musicianly feeling would, to the men in the street, have been practically unknown. We instance as a case in point the Hovingham Musical Festival, which will be given on Wednesday, October 17, and on Thursday, the 18th. We are convinced that not many London readers are aware that this is no less than the thirteenth musical festival held in this particular place. But a little yeast leavens the whole bread, and this is emphatically a case in point, where the enthusiasm and the devoted attention of a few musicians have succeeded in teaching many provincial places the best way of lightening life—namely, through the art of music. Among the principal artists on the occasion to which we have referred will be Mme. Agnes Nicholls. Professor Johann Kruse, Mr. H. Withers. Mr. Gervase, Elwes, Mr. Efrangcon Davies, and the Kruse Quartet, while the whole will be under the direction of that excellent musician and energetic artist, Mr. T. Tertius Noble the organist of York Minster. Among the works to be produced one may mention Elgar's cantata "The Black Knight," Dvork's "Te Deum," Mozart's Jupiter Symphony," which by the way, will be conducted by Conon Pemberton, and Beethoven's Concerto for Orchestra and Violin in which Professor Kruse may be expected to make a really great success. Of course, there are many other details of the programme which it would be superfluous to mention at present moment. It is only necessary to emphasize the fact that the energy and the vital spirit of music, although London is able, simply by reason of its absolute wealth, to command everything are to be found where one need not expect to find them and where they are alway regarded from a purely and high artistic point of view.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 20.

The proposed moves of the Royal Field Artillery between South Africa and India and Home Stations will remain in abeyance for the present, pending further consideration.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Brigade Staff.—Major H. W. Cobham, 32nd Lancers, Station Staff Officer, Karachi Brigade, to be Brigade-Major, Karachi Brigade, *vice* Major H. C. Johnstone vacated. Dated 14th August.

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Major F. C. Grant, 2nd-in-Command, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, to officiate as Commandant, until the return from leave of either Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Carr or Major W. E. A. Blakeney, or pending further orders. Dated 3rd August.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. S. Cleeve is posted from 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery to XLII Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant K. D. Ames. Northumberland Fusiliers, attached 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; Captain C. A. James, 126th Baluchistan Infantry; Captain W. O. Grant, 127th (Prince of Wales's Own) Baluch Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel O. B. S. F. Shore, D. S. O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, Professor, Indian Staff College, to 6th December, on private affairs; Captain G. P. Grant, 106th Hazara Pioneers, for three months on private affairs.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

The Federal Budget.

CLERICAL M. P. CENSURED.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

MELBOURNE, August 1.

THE audience that listened to Sir John Forrest' Federal Budget was not a large one—neither in regard to the proportion of members who were present nor the attendance of the general public. On the footpaths outside Parliament-buildings there were crowds of people who evidently were under the mistaken impression that the "bar" to which Mr. Worrall had been called was in the interior of that building, instead of at the Exhibition Building, where the State Parliament chambers are situated. But the crowd did not seek to enter. When the Treasurer rose the "strangers" composed seven women and fourteen men, and when he had been speaking for two hours only sixteen members were seated in the Chamber. Equipped with pince-nez, a tumbler of water and a handful of memoranda, Sir John Forrest proceeded very leisurely until he reached a column or two of figures, whereupon he "sprinted" and covered ground at a rate that was amazing. As these vast collections of statistics were printed and circulated, however, there was little or no reason to recite them, and speed in this respect was commendable. As might have been expected, the dominant note of the speech was a cheerful optimism that might be summed up in the statement that Australia is now particularly prosperous, and is a remarkably good country in which to live. In noting the advances in oversea and inter-State trade, Sir John Forrest brought out some striking figures in regard to the effects of foreign competition upon our business dealings with Great Britain, but as his evident intention was to strike a triumphant note, this phase of the subject might have introduced a discord, and was subdued accordingly.

Immediately before the delivery of every budget it is customary for Ministers, by mysterious nods or hints, to imply that the deliverance will contain something in the way of a surprise packet—the forecasts of legislative boons, for which even the cynical man in the street will be devoutly thankful. Reports freely circulated during the last few days conveyed the impression that Sir John Forrest's disclosures would contain matter of exceptional interest. Next to the intimation that the Government intends to introduce the penny post throughout the Commonwealth, at an estimated cost of £157,000, the best news item in this budget was probably the statement that an endeavour will be made to close the session and the Parliament by the end of September. "It is of no use to introduce tariff proposals," significantly observed the Treasurer, "unless we can finish them." Mr. Joseph Cook smiled. "The Treasurer says that we will deal with them if we deal with them," he satirically interrupted. "No; we will deal with them if we can," corrected Mr. Isaacs—a remark that was accepted as being about as reassuring. Various votes for wireless telegraphy, trawling, defence, the deportation of kanakas, etc., were foreshadowed, but none of striking moment. One part of the speech supplied a convincing answer to New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, whose representatives are fond of complaining about "Federal injustice." Up to the end of 1906-1907 it is estimated that the Commonwealth will have paid £532,825 to Queensland and £192,358 to New South Wales as sugar bonus, while up to 8th October next, when the special inter-State tariff granted to Western Australia expires, that State will have gained from this source a revenue of about £867,187. Sir John Forrest spoke for three hours.

In the minds of many people there is a singular confusion of ideas as to the relationships and distinctions between the Federal and State Parliaments. Very recently a burly countryman sat in the strangers' gallery of the House of Representatives, and in an audible whisper, spoken into the ear of a neighbour, inquired, "Which is Tommy Bint?" Yesterday quite a number of people made a mistake somewhat similar. Two or three hundred gathered in the vicinity of the Federal House, in the belief that the Reverend Mr. Worrall was to be brought before the bar there. At 4-30 p. m., two clergymen advanced to the door, and said to an attendant, in a tone that suggested a request for a special favor, "Is there any chance to get a seat in the gallery?" To their delight, and not a little to their astonishment, the attendant cheerfully answered, "Yes, certainly: any amount of room." He showed them in, and they settled themselves on the sparsely occupied seats for an interesting experience. They patiently heard Sir John Forrest expatiate upon "transferred and new expenditure," the conversion of State debts and similar inflaming topics, but could not catch a glimpse of Mr. Worrall anywhere. Finally they concluded that there must be something amiss, and questioned a second attendant, who informed them of their mistake. A more demonstrative visitor appeared in the person of a man who was under the influence of drink. He persisted in trying to enter the door to "shake hands with Worrall." As he was further inclined to make a demonstration by unsteadily waving his hat at the risk of falling down the steps and disturbing the peace, he had to be removed.

Among the minor items in the Commonwealth estimates are some interesting entries:—"Expenses incurred by British Consul, Chicago advertising Australia, £150." "Illuminations on visit of Japanese squadron, £140, Sydney Government House." "Congress of Middle Classes, Belgium, £23." "Expenses Commission of Inquiry, Goaribari natives, £14." "Investigation of tropical diseases, contribution for five years at the rate of £200. per annum, £200." "New Hebrides, £500." The cost of various royal commissions in 1905-1906, exclusive of printing, is set out as follows:—Old age pensions, £622; Navigation Bill, £622; tariff, £6,085; shipping, £532; tobacco monopoly, £200. The representation of the Commonwealth at the Universal Postal Congress at Rome cost £800.

The entire community was stirred to a great pitch of excitement yesterday by the culmination of the proceedings against the Reverend Henry Worrall, Methodist clergyman of Bendigo, in the appearance of that gentleman before the bar of the Legislative Assembly for having used strong language against the Chief Secretary (Sir Samuel Gillott). The offender against Parliamentary privilege travelled down from Bendigo by special train, accompanied by a large body of his supporters. His progress to the capital was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations at every railway station; he was greeted in Melbourne by a cheering crowd, and his arrival at Parliament House was witnessed by the largest gathering that has ever assembled in the vicinity of the Legislature. A resolution was passed to the effect:—

"That complaint having been made to the House of passages of an address delivered by the Reverend Henry Worrall, at the Golden Square Methodist Church, Bendigo, reflecting on members of this House, and charging them with blood-guiltiness, and the said Henry Worrall having admitted that the reports in the "Argus" newspaper and the "Bendigo Independent" newspaper of 23rd July are substantially correct, this House declares that he is guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and of uttering a false, un-Christian, and malicious libel upon members thereof, and that he be severely censured by Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker addressed Mr. Worrall as follows:—"Mr. Worrall,—It is with deep regret I have to carry out the direction of this Assembly and administer a censure to you. You have heard the resolution of the House, and it is for me to say that at a time when great questions are agitating the public mind care should be taken by those to whom the public, or large sections of it, look for light and leading as to the language they use in speaking to those subjects. Dignified language and wise arguments have more effect than dramatic accusations which have no foundation in fact. The reproval of Parliament is not often or lightly inflicted, and I trust the admonition I now convey to you will have the effect of warning other reckless speakers to be more careful of their language in speaking of public men in their public capacity. You may now retire."

An important question in regard to trade reciprocity between the British colonies was asked in the House of Representatives on Monday and elicited an answer more or less satisfactory. Mr. M'Williams inquired if the Prime Minister's attention had been called to a report by the Commercial Agent of New South Wales to the effect that South Africa was simply waiting for action on the part of the Commonwealth. "I have received a letter," said the hon. member, "which states that certain contracts that were entered into under conditions were cancelled owing to a higher duty being charged here than is charged in South Africa." "My own opinion goes to show," answered Mr. Deakin, "that reciprocity can only be obtained under certain conditions. With some of those conditions I am already familiar, but there is a doubt which I am now endeavouring to clear up. I hope that in a week or ten days we will be able to say what our opportunities in that colony are."

A year ago the Federal Minister of Education was alarmed at the number of young female teachers in the country who at the outset of their career became incapacitated through anæmia. From inquiry he came to the conclusion that this was largely due to the lack of proper comforts and feeding. He prepared a scale of living, and stipulated what accommodation should be provided, declining to send teachers to districts unless they could be provided for suitably. Mrs. Woods was appointed as Inspector of Housing for Female Teachers, and she travelled throughout the State to see that the young girls were provided with suitable quarters. As a result anæmia has practically disappeared as a cause of sick leave applied for by teachers, and the total amount of illness has been largely reduced. Mr. Sachse states that the present returns show throat and lung troubles to be the most frequent causes of illnesses of teachers. He does not know whether talking several hours a day or draughty schools may be the cause, but he intends to call a conference of medical men and ask them to advise him as to the cause and the best methods of prevention.

The President of the Senate, Sir Richard Baker, on Thursday forwarded to the Minister for Home Affairs the following protest against the proposed Federal capital picnics, the first of which is to take place on Friday week:—"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum re proposed visit to various suggested sites for the capital of the Commonwealth. Whilst thanking the Sydney Government for their hospitality, I do not desire to make either of the proposed trips for two reasons—First.—Because the Federal Parliament has already fixed the site of the Federal capital.—Second.—Because none of the suggested sites except Dalgety, which has already been chosen, abuts on two States. In my opinion, for reasons which appear too obvious to require statement, it will be fatal mistake to choose a site entirely surrounded by the territory of any single State."

Another effort is to be made to extend to women the right of voting at State elections. A bill to provide for adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly has again been introduced by Mr. Prendergast. It provides that in all existing acts relating to elections the words "male" and "person" wherever they occur shall be deemed to include women, and that women, whether married or single, shall have the same qualifications for voting for the Legislative Assembly as men.

A.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MAMLATDAR'S BILL.

POONA, August 20

At the close of the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton's speech H. E. the Governor put the motion that the Bill be read a second time. This was carried, and the eighteen amendments entered in the names of honourable members, were then discussed.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved an amendment for the deletion of the whole Bill, except clause 2 which provided for the repeal of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act of 1876. Mr. Parekh urged that since the passing of the present Act the conditions of the country had considerably changed, and the time had come when, in the interests of the public, it was desirable to transfer the judicial powers exercised by Mamlatdars to Subordinate Judges, who, by education and legal training, were better fitted to exercise those powers.

The Hon. Dr. Bhandarker advocated the retention of Mamlatdars' Courts, as a cheap and speedy means of giving relief to the agriculturists.

The Hon. Mr. Lamb pointed out that the suggestion to abolish Mamlatdars' Courts did not come from persons representing agricultural interests, but from legal and political associations. The Jagirdars' and Zemindars' Associations of Sind, which could rightly claim to represent landed interests, were in favour of continuing these courts.

The amendment was lost.

The next important amendment was moved by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, who proposed the deletion of a proviso from Clause 5, which gives the Mamlatdar discretion to refuse to exercise his powers, to give possession of property to a person who had become entitled to it merely by reason of the determination of such property.

He urged that the discretion proposed to be given was very vague and should not be vested even in a proper judicial tribunal. To vest it in executive officers like Mamlatdars was highly objectionable and would lead to abuse of power.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad next moved an amendment to delete sub-clause (2) of Clause 23, which gives the Collector power to revise Mamlatdars' proceedings. This amendment having also been rejected the hon. member moved as an alternative that the power of revision be vested in the District Court, instead of the Collector. The amendment was also rejected.

A number of amendments suggested in the Select Committee's report having been agreed to the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED" PROSECUTION CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. J. B. Murzban, proprietor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* Press stood charged with infringing Section 3 of the Indian Press Act XXV of 1867 by omitting to put an imprint on a certain pamphlet printed at his press. Mr. B. F. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. P. H. Dastur represented the accused. His worship in delivering judgment said:—The first point raised is that exhibit A does not come within the purview of the Act. I am of opinion, both from the appearance and the contents of Exhibit that it is a "book or paper," under Section 3 of the Act. I also hold it is not an annual report. As to the question, who is the "printer" of it, let me lay down two statements of law, which may be applicable to this case. If Maneckji, and not accused, is the "printer", accused cannot be held liable, for the Act only punishes the printer. Maneckji's default in not carrying out his orders makes no difference to accused's liability imposed by the Act as an absolute one on the printer, and there is a noticeable absence in the Act of such words as "knowingly" "wilfully," "permitting." Who, then, is the Printer? It has been held, the word "publisher," must be strictly construed under the Act (I.L.R. 23 Cal.) and this being a penal statute, the word "printer" should also be strictly construed. I would take, therefore, the printer to be the person who is directly responsible for the superintendence and management of the printing. The evidence shows, this was Maneckji. The complainant's pleader referred to the case of Queen Empress vs. Hari Shenoy and others (I.L.R. 16 Madras 443) as an authority in his favour. On the contrary, that case is actually an authority for the view I hold. In that case, the paper was printed at the press of the proprietor of the newspaper and it was held that the name of the Superintendent of the press should have been mentioned as the printer. This is the logical inference to be drawn from the decision, for the ownership of the press was mentioned in the imprint complained of, but not the name of the "printer." Nor do I think the object of the Act is affected by this view. It is a question of fact in every case who is the "printer," and the liability attaching to the "printer" will not therefore be easily shifted on to irresponsible persons. I acquit the accused.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.

Sudden Death in England.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCES IN BOMBAY.

Late on Monday night, the family of Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee, residing at Warden Road, Bombay, received a cable message that the learned Judge, who had gone to England for the benefit of his health, died there on Sunday afternoon last. The message stated that Mr. Budroodin spent a cheerful morning, but in the afternoon had a sudden but painless death. He died in the sixty-second year of his age. The announcement of his death has been received everywhere in Bombay with deep regret, especially among all sections of the native community. As president of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam; as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the time of Sir James Fergusson; as president of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1887; and as an able Judge of the Bombay High Court since June 1895, Mr. Budroodin had won the esteem and good opinion of all classes of the community. His health had been failing for some time past; and the death of Mrs. Tyebjee a year ago was a great blow to him. His present visit to Europe was undertaken with a view to consult an eye specialist, and it was expected that his extended holiday and rest from work would once more restore him to health. He had arranged to be back in Bombay on the 19th October next. It was generally believed that, in the event of Sir Lawrence proceeding home on leave after the October vacation, Mr. Justice Budroodin would be appointed to officiate as Chief Justice of Bombay a second time. He had acted as Chief Justice for a brief period about two years ago.

Mr. Budroodin was truly a representative Indian. He was the most important political leader among his co-religionists, and was the first Mahomedan of importance and position in life, who had thrown in his lot with the Indian National Congress, and whose views on current political topics were to a great extent in accord with those of the modern school of Indian politicians. He was one of those Indian politicians who came into special prominence during Lord Ripon's rule. His services had been in great request as a professional man, and whatever time he could spare from High Court work was taken up by outstation cases. He was a trusted legal adviser of the Minister of the Nizam, and he had often to spend long periods on professionl engagements in the capita of the Hyderabad State.

The family from which Mr. Budroodin came was of a noble Arabic descent, and settled some generations back in the island of Bombay. His father, Mr. Tyebjee Bhymiyan Saheb, had attained success as a merchant, and was a man of broad sympathies and enlightened views. Unlike many Mahomedan fathers, he was a warm advocate of English education, and sent his sons to England to complete their education. Two of his sons had attained success as professional men—one, Mr. Budroodin as a barrister-at-law, and the other, the late Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee as a solicitor. Born in October 1844, Mr. Budroodin received a good education in Urdu and Persian at Dada Muckba's Madressa. Till his sixteenth year he remained a student in the Elpinstone Institution, and in April 1860, he left for England with a view to take University degrees in England. He passed the Matriculation examination of the London University, and was reading for the higher honours of the same University, when he suffered from continued ill-health, and was medically-advised to return to India for a time. After a year's stay in this country, he left again for England, but owing to weak eye-sight and general debility he found himself unequal to the strain of University examinations and turned his attention exclusively to law. He joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in April 1866, when he was only in his twenty-third year. He returned to Bombay in November 1867, and took his oath as a member of the Bombay Bar in the following December. He devoted himself to his profession for about a dozen years, and secured for himself a front rank.

Mr. Budroodin's political career began with the speech that he delivered at a public meeting held in May 1879 in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to memorialise Parliament against the abolition of the cotton duties. From that time onward, his name was identified with every public movement and he made such a mark as a politician and a public man that Sir James Fergusson nominated him a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1882. During the progress of the Local Self-Government Act, Mr. Budroodin introduced many amendments, every one of which was conceived in the true spirit of Western theories about representative Government. His powers of sober reasoning and his vast information were utilized in his Council speeches, and Sir James Fergusson was so impressed with them that, on one occasion, he remarked from the presidential chair that speeches like those of Mr. Budroodin would be listened to with interest and attention by the British House of Commons. Outside the Council room, the deceased Judge made a good many speeches at public meetings held in Bombay. On the Ilbert Bill and the Civil Service question, he delivered himself of views that were hailed with acclamation by Bengal and Bombay politicians. He remained in the front rank of public men till he was selected to fill the presidential chair at the Madras Congress in December 1887, when his address was considered by many prominent politicians as a masterpiece of eloquence and reasoned moderation. He had been silently doing much good work in spreading the taste for English education among his co-religionists. As secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, he had spared no pains to rouse his co-religionists to the necessity of English education in these days of advancement, and in impressing on them the lesson that, without such education, they were bound to lag behind in the race of progress.

The deceased Judge possessed a charitable heart, and was indefatigable in promoting the interests of the particular sect of Mahomedans to which he belonged. Some years ago he purchased a large estate in Khetwady for a sum of Rs. 40,000, and endowed it for the benefit of his co-religionists.

Mr. Budroodin's sons and daughters have received a good education. His eldest son, Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebjee, is a member of the Indian Civil Service, and a Sessions Judge in this Presidency. His second and third sons, Mr. Husain and Faiz B. Tyabjee, are both members of the Bombay Bar.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET IN THE HIGH COURT.

The news of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee, in England, on Sunday last, has been received everywhere in this city with expressions of regret. The Judges of the High Court met in the Central Criminal Court, at 11-30 a.m. yesterday, and there was a full attendance of members of the Bar, advocates, and pleaders, including Mr. L. N. Banaji, the Prothonotary, Mr. P. E. Percival, Registrar on the Appellate Side, Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, Mr. R. D. Setna, Master in Equity, Mr. E.F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Clerk of the Crown, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Administrator-General, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Deputy Prothonotary, etc. On the Bench were seated Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Beaman, and Mr. Justice Heaton. The Chief Justice was ill and unavoidably absent.

Mr. Justice Russell addressed the Court (all present remaining standing.) He said: Mr. Advocate-General, gentlemen and members of the Bombay Bar. In the regretted absence of the learned Chief Justice—who, I am happy to say, is progressing very satisfactorily—the painful duty has devolved on me of expressing, on behalf of the Bench of Bombay, the extreme regret and sorrow with which we read this morning of the sad death of our dear brother, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who passed away peacefully, on Sunday last. Mr. Justice Tyebjee was well known to a considerable number of the present members of the Bar, where he practised for so many years, and of which he was always an eminent member, and fought fairly and successfully. He was the first native barrister, I believe, in Bombay, and I feel certain that a glorious career such as his will prove to future generations a noble example of what a man can do with diligence and ability. After working at the Bar, he was advanced to the Bench and while on the Bench, I may safely say that he won the affection and regard of all those who practised before him, as well as of the public. He was a skilled lawyer, and he was intimately acquainted with the native languages and native books, which is always a great advantage to a judge, and he was one of the most cultivated and perfect speakers of the English language I have ever heard. And in addition to that, he knew one or two of the European languages perfectly. The Bench and the Bar of Bombay and the public generally will, I feel confident, share with me the deep feelings of regret and sorrow that we shall never see his face in these courts again; but we have this satisfaction that up to almost the last, he had no reason to anticipate the end, and passed away in perfect peace on Sunday evening last.

The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, said:—My Lords, on behalf of the Bombay Bar, I desire to associate myself with all the remarks that have fallen from the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell. I too remember the late Mr. Justice Tyebji, when he was at the Bar, as many of my friends standing round me do, as a very careful adviser and an able lawyer. When he was elevated to the Bench, he carried all these qualities with him eleven years ago, and though we know that in later years he had a hard fight against failing health, he will always be remembered among us as an ornament to the profession to which we are all devoted, and as a learned and skilful awyer; he will also be remembered in Bombay as a most public-spirited citizen, but most of all, perhaps, as the first Mahomedan Judge of this High Court. Your Lordships will take us all as associating ourselves with every expression of regret that has fallen from the Bench this morning.

Mr. Justice Russell: The Courts will be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

REGRET EXPRESSED IN SMALL CAUSES COURT.

The Judges and members of the Bar practising in the Small Causes Court assembled in the Chief Judge's Court yesterday to express their deep regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji. The Chief Judge, on taking his seat with the other Judges on the Bench, addressed the Bar in the following terms:—Mr. Framji and gentlemen of the Bar,—It is with deep regret, we have heard the sad news of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji. Bombay has lost in him a very valuable citizen and an excellent high-minded Judge. Not only the Mahomedam community, of which he was the most brilliant ornament and an exceptionally sober and prudent guide and leader, will feel his death but the whole native and European community will feel that they have lost in him a noble citizen, whose advice in all movements in which the city was interested, was eagerly listened to. We regret to lose in him a very capable judge of the highest legal attainments and a fearless advocate of every good cause that he initiated and encouraged. Those who had the good fortune to enjoy his friendship knew him to be every inch a gentleman, a good and great man thoroughly guileless. Out of respect for his memory we declare the Court closed for the day.

Mr. Framji K. Patuck, in response, said: Your Honors, We deeply regret the death of the Hon. Judge which came upon us with such terrible suddenness, and that too at the time when we fully expected he would come back to us and resume his duties with renewed health and vigour, but fate has ordered otherwise. Mr. Justice Tyabji was a most successful member of the Bar and Bench. His knowledge of law was very sound. His acquaintance with the customs and manners of the native community and his quick perception made him a very eminent judge. His untimely death has deprived the legal profession of a very able judge and the public of a wise councillor and leader. His death is a sad loss to us all, and especially to his family, as he died so far away from home and from those that were nearest and dearest to him, though he died st sympathetic friends.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, bar-at-law, also addressed the Court in the following terms:—Your Honors,—It is with a heavy heart I have to follow Mr. Patuck on this most melancholy occasion. I remember very well a time when I rubbed shoulders with him as a brother barrister, and the extreme courtesy with which he treated his juniors was a most remarkable trait in his character. Even when presiding on the Bench, his extreme courtesy with which he treated the junior Bar was proverbial, as also his encouragement of the junior members. Never did he observe any distinction between senior and junior members of the Bar. All were alike in his eyes. The extreme patience with which he heard us at the Bar did him immense credit. What we regret most is that particularly at this juncture we shall not be able to find one single member of the Bar who could take his place. We do know there is one, but we know the reason why he will not accept a position on the Bench. Mr. Justice Tyabji would have made a model Chief Justice if he had but lived a little longer. But that was not to be. What we most keenly and distressingly feel is that the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji should have passed away from this life away from his country, away from his family and far far away from his friends. As a citizen he was most moderate in his views and wishes, and possessed a conscientiousness of the highest order. His opinions always being well founded and moderate were often sought after by Government. The sobriety of his thought, the moderation of his language, always charterised him as a most able citizen. And we shall feel the loss of Mr. Justice Tyabji all the more at this moment in particular, when his sober and moderate advice is most needful. The presidency has lost a citizen and a judge whose equal we shall not be able to soon replace. I cannot find sufficient words nor the nerves to adequately express what I and my brethern at the Bar feel on this most melancholy occasion.

The Court was then closed for the day.

REGRET EXPRESSED IN POLICE COURT.

Mr. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, addressed Mr. C. H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, senior member of the Bar present, and observed that he had read with regret the report of Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabji. He considered that Mr. Tyabji's career was a striking illustration of the height to which industry, capacity and energy could raise a Mahomedan barrister in this city.

Mr. Setalvad, on behalf of the members of the Bar, remarked that they all had heard with regret about the demise of Mr. Justice Tyabji. His varied experience at the Bar had remarkably fitted him for the high post he enjoyed and the manner in which he dispensed Justice left no doubt whatever that he was a man of considerable ability. In losing such a Judge, he said, we have lost a man in whom we all had confidence and from whom we all expected justice.

OTHER REFERENCES.

Similar references were made in the Courts of Messrs. Karsondas, Dastur, and Dracup.

"The Anjuman-i-Islam M. H. Macba Reading Room and Library was closed in honour of the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, who was the President and chief promoter of the Library."

The Aryan Education Society's High School and Middle School were closed in respect to the memory of the death of the late Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabji. Messrs. Vamon Ramchandra Joshi, and R. H. Devdhar, senior teachers in the Schools, addressed the students of the Society's Schools in the Saraswati Hall, giving a brief sketch of the model life led by the deceased, by whose sudden death, not only the Mahomedan community, but the whole of India suffers such great loss.

At a special meeting assembled under the presidency of Mr. Lakhamse Napoo, J. P., in the rooms of the Grain Merchants' Association, yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to record the meeting's deep sense of regret at the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee. "The deceased from the beginning, as a Representative of the Public and in his after life as a Judge of the High Court, in dealing with cases in a masterly way, acquired popularity and served his country with wisdom and tact; and the members of this Association looked on him with respect and fully sympathise with the family of the deceased in their bereavement on account of the sudden and unexpected sad news." As a tribute to the memory of the departed, it was resolved to close the offices of the Grain Merchants' Association for the rest of the day.

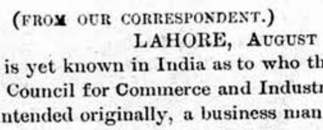
MEMBER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Nomination at Home.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, August 21.

Nothing is yet known in India as to who the new Member of Council for Commerce and Industry will be if, as intended originally, a business man is to be nominated at Home by the India Office.



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UNIONIST REORGANIZATION.

Conservative Associations' Conference.

THE QUESTION OF POPULAR CONTROL.

The Conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations opened on the 27th ultimo in the Grand Hall at the Hotel Cecil by passing a resolution expressing its cordial approval of the policy laid down by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain and accepted by the party meeting at Landsdowne House.

Having passed this resolution without discussion, the Conference entered upon the business for which it had been specially convened, namely, the consideration of the organization of the party. On the suggestion of the chairman (Mr. Imbert Terry), a tall, pale, dark man of youthful appearance stepped to the front of the platform to propose a resolution which was to meet with a veritable storm of approval from a considerable section of the seven or eight hundred delegates assembled on the floor of the marble hall and in the galleries. The gentleman thus called upon was Mr. L. J. Maxse, the terms of whose motion were as follows:—That in the opinion of this Conference no reorganization of the National Union meets the unanimous demand of the Newcastle Conference for the reform of "the central management" of the Conservative party, which can only be satisfied by bringing the central office under more effective popular control.

Surrounding Mr. Maxse on the platform were Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Akers Douglas, Sir F. Powell, Lord Churchill, Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Southall, and many other prominent members of the party.

THE GREAT BANE OF THE PARTY.

Mr. Maxse introduced his motion for reform by recalling a bitter criticism of the National Union by the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who, he remarked, had other claims to fame than that of being the father of his son, and declared that the only healthy thing about the Unionist party at the present time was that it was seething with discontent. The great bane of the party was the divorce between headquarters and the rank-and-file, and he did not think it would be removed by the proposed advisory committee of seven—a committee which was to have nothing to do with the things that mattered, like finance and the choice of candidates. It was admitted that their machinery was inadequate and out of date, and that the central office failed most lamentably owing to its weakness, in regard to candidates, for choosing square men for round holes which would not have them. They were led by gifted, clever, cultivated, fascinating men, who had very little conception of the feeling of the rank-and-file, and were as ignorant of the feelings of the man in the street as they were of those of the man in the moon.

The mover of this resolution resumed his seat amidst a storm of applause, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Bridgeman (Oswestry), and supported by Mr. J. Howard, who seconded the Newcastle resolution.

The scheme of the National Union was vigorously defended by Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, who was described by Sir Carne Rasch as the best fighting leader they ever had since the days of Lord Randolph Churchill. It would be most deplorable, he thought if the party should come to any split over the question of reorganization. The Advisory Committee, which Mr. Maxse had criticised had been appointed, he explained, in order to form a permanent and ready channel of communication between the leader and the party, with the view of bringing before him the opinions of his followers and of conveying his views to them. The result of the recent consultations, he believed, would be to give the National Union a great deal of hard work, which he was sure they would tackle in an earnest and a strenuous manner. The Conservative party, he added, would stand a great many things, but they would never stand the caucus.

It was pointed out by Mr. Chaplin that if Mr. Maxse's resolution was carried in its present form, the entire agreement between the central office and the National Union must fall absolutely to the ground—a consideration which weighed a great deal on his mind—and in response to many appeals Mr. Maxse consented to withdraw his motion.

THE SCHEME IN A NUTSHELL.

The conference then passed on, to consider the new rules, the chairman explaining that the whole principle of the scheme lay in a nutshell, namely that each county and certain great cities, on a basis of population, shall have direct representation on the Council of the National Union. Their object was properly to organize the contituencies, and to educate the electorate. It was ludicrous to suppose the one form of organization would suit the whole of the country. What they wanted, and what he hoped the new scheme would give them, would be committees and sub-committees thoroughly representative of the whole of the country.

It had been frequently stated the chairman continued, that they who had brought forward the scheme had been actuated by a desire to get the better of a particular set in their party. He repudiated that assertion in the most unqualified manner. They had been actuated by the sole object of providing a great organization for the party to which they belonged. What the party had wanted for the past three years was definiteness of aim and concentration and method. The new scheme was a great step in democratising the party, and a potent weapon against their common enemy.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, August 21.

The trough of low pressure now extends well out into the Bay and the monsoon conditions have intensified over the greater part of the country. The rainfall has increased materially in the United Provinces, the Punjab and West Coast, and the general outlook has improved. In Burma light rain has fallen locally and the skies are moderately overcast. The temperature continues moderate or in excess. In North-east India and Orissaa light precipitation has been nearly general, and in Chota Nagpur and Behar local, as in Eastern Bengal and Assam; the largest amounts are:—Sibsagar 1 1-2 inches, Parnea 2, and Chaibassa 1 1-2 inches. The skies have become heavily overcast in Behar, Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere they are only moderately overcast. The temperature has risen and is now in excess, except in the Northern districts. In the United Provinces light to moderate local rainfall has occurred. Benares reports 2 inches and Khandway 1½. In both the Provinces and in Central India the skies are still moderately overcast and the temperature is in excess, except in the West Submontane Districts. In North-west India there has been a nearly general and light rainfall in the Punjab, excluding the South-western districts, while in the Frontier Province, Kashmir and Gujarat a few light falls have occurred. Simla and Dera Ismail Khan have each had an inch. The cloud has increased in the Punjab and Kashmir and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast in Rajputana and Gujarat. The air has become damper in Sind and drier in Rajputana. The temperature has risen in the latter area, where there is now a large excess, while in the Punjab, excluding the South-Western districts and the Frontier Province it is in defect. As regards the Peninsula light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen in the West Coast, Bombay Deccan, Nizam's Dominions, Madras, and the Coast, between Masulipatam and Caddalore, while in Madras and Deccan and the interior of South India few falls been reported. The chief amounts are:—Karwar 1 1/2 inches, Cochin 2, Malegaon and Aurangabad 1, Gulbarga 4, Mysore 1 and Salem 1½. The skies are heavily overcast on the West Coast and South India, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere while the temperature is normal or in defect in the first two areas, and normal or in excess in the latter. Nearly general rain is probable on the Konkan Coast, in the Deccan and South India, and local rain in Burma, North-east India the United Provinces and the Punjab, except in the South-western districts, the Central Provinces and some rain in Central India and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Madras and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cuddapah, Mormugao, Bombay, Malegaon Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperatnre.—The maximum had been 5° to 9° in excess of normal in the United Provinces, Rajputana and at Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and 6° to 8° in defect at Cochin, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bijapur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-one stations report rain, the important falls being 2·00" at Cochin, 1·74" at Khandwa, 1·40" at Karwar, 1·24" at Ratnagiri, 1·20" at Mangalore, and 1·12" at Malegaon and Aurangabad each.

Weather continues favourable for rain over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Metereological Reporter for Western India.

BY THE WAY.

NEW ZEALAND AND MRS. SEDDON.

At the latest mail advices there was much discussion in New Zealand Parliamentary circles as to the form that the financial recognition of Mr. Seddon's services to the colony would take. It was reported that Ministers had agreed on a vote of £15,000 to Mrs. Seddon, and a free gift of the residence occupied by the late Premier and his family for many years.

THE MAN AND THE MOTOR-CAR.

A writer in the *Onlooker*, commenting on the recently-published report of the Motor-Car Commission, says:—The central fact of the situation is that the Man, not the Motor-car, is the crux. Put a gentleman into a car, and he will see that his chauffeur also behaves like a gentleman. Put a "bounder" into one, and his chauffeur will defy speedlimits and all other seemly and humane limitations with impunity. As this type of person requires to be very faithfully dealt with if he is to be kept in order, we rather regret that the recommendations of the Commission were not a good deal more stringent.

THE RHINE DAUGHTERS,

The *Lokal Anzeiger* publishes some interesting reminiscences of the original rehearsals of Wagner's "Niebelungen Ring" productions at Bayreuth, which took place under the direction of the composer himself thirty years ago. One of the most difficult mechanical problems which had to be solved in staging the works was comprised in the swimming of the "Rhine daughters." The apparatus provided was excellent, but the all-important question was, Would the lady singers who were to represent the daughters of the Rhine muster sufficient courage to sit in the dangerous looking contrivances and sing their difficult roles at the same time? The famous prima donna Lilli Lehmann and her sister Marie were two of the three "Rhine daughters." Lilli Lehmann, when she caught sight of the apparatus inside which she was expected to sing, was consumed with fear and horror. "No," she said. "That no one can expect of me. Under no circumstances shall I do it. I should die of fright and giddiness."

A LITTLE MIXED.

"Last Friday evening, the 22nd ultimo, the Amateur Brass Band went up to Anamaboe for the burial of Madam Abohemmah on behalf of her son, Mr. R. J. Micah, an old member of the band. The bereaved family have our sympathy."—"Gold Coast Leader," July 7.

A LINK WITH IRISH HISTORY.

Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, who died in New York the other day in her seventy-seventh year, supplied a link with an historic past. Her husband, Thomas Francis Meagher, known as Meagher of the Sword, for his opposition to the "not one drop of blood policy" of O'Connell, was a leader of the Young Ireland movement in 1848. He was tried for high treason, sentenced to death, and eventually exiled to Tasmania, from which he made his escape to the United States. He fought on the Federal side in the American Civil War, became a brigadier-general, was after the war appointed Governor of Montana, and when holding this office lost his life by falling from a river steamer and being carried away by the current. He was only in his forty-third year at the time of his death in 1867, and as an orator, writer, soldier, and administrator had a high reputation.

A BRAVE RHINE DAUGHTER.

Lehmann's sister, however, had a steadier head and was finally persuaded to try the experiment. It was less terrible than she feared, and finally Lilli Lehmann herself was induced to enter the machine. All three "Rhine daughters" were presently swimming and singing, tremulously, but with courage that increased. As they stepped out of the perilous contrivances Wagner was present to assist them, and thanked them for their courage with tears in his eyes. Wagner as stage-manager was the energy personified. Springing from one singer to the other, he would correct their gestures, and himself give practical demonstration of how each motion should be made. One instance is recorded in which the portrayer of Sieglinde did not throw herself with sufficient fervency about the neck of Siegmund. Drawing her imperatively aside, Wagner himself passionately embraced the singer Siegmund to show her how it should be done, heedless that his action was rendered ludicrous by the fact that Siegmund's colossal proportions caused the smallersized Wagner to rise literally from ground during the embrace.

GLORIOUS GOODWOOD.

Goodwood week is the social wind-up of the London season and this year history has repeated itself—with a difference. The Duke of Richmond is entertaining his annual house-party, with King Edward as his honoured guest, but the occasion has been shadowed by the absence through mourning of Her Majesty the Queen. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have some guests at Arundel Castle; Lord Leconfield has a big party at Petworth; Sir Edward and Lady Hamilton entertain at Iping House; and Mr. and Mrs. William James have usual smart crowd at West Deon Park. Goodwood races can be done with a difference, The Jucky few belong to a house party; others hire a cottage on the ducal estate; and some of us motor down from town, while many more put up at brighton, Bognor, Worthing or Chichester.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Goodwood dates from 1802, and owes most of it glory to that famous sportsman, Lord George Bentinck. The course lies high on the hills, 700 feet above sea level. Close at hand is the emerald green racecourse, with beyond the verdant park of Goodwood-House, then splendid fields of golden corn, and miles and miles of woodland—the oaks, beeches, and cedars for which Sussex is noted. And in the dimmer distance may be seen the spires of Chichester Cathedral and the gleaming waters of an inlet of the sea, known as Chichester Channel. Goodwood as a racecourse is second only to Newmarket, and a week before the races the turf is cut, and then pressed by a huge roller which requires a team of eight or ten horse to draw it. Three roads lead up to the course from Goodwood House. One of these is a grass drive, bordered by beech trees, and is reserved for the sole use of the ducal party. Another road leads past the pheasantry, where many strange birds are kept; and also past the Shell House, a curious place the floor paved with horses teeth, and which has myriads of tiny shells that cover the walls and ceiling. Then comes the Birdless Grove, a cool, dark, airy retreat, where never a note of song has been heard. This well-known grove is a plantation of fine old beech trees, on the top of some rising ground, and which is entirely free from undergrowth. Here the luncheon tables are set, sheltered by gaily striped awnings, and among the best arranged are those of Mrs. Willie James and of Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.

"ON THE BOX."

[At all Labour demonstrations the collecting-box is very much in evidence. One is led to question the durability of the professional organiser, and the extent of his enthusiasm, without the "encouragement" offered by this potent factor of the new campaigning.]

Deem me banal, inconclusive,
  Vulgar, vapid, most abusive,
But a demagogue obtrusive,
  Fitted for the stocks;
'Neath contempt of all men write me,
As a charlatan indict me—
Drivel-diatribes delight me,
  Whilst I'm on the box.

Hurl your bolts of scornful wonder,
Seek to tear my stays asunder,
Vow my "base, ill-gotten plunder"
  Intimates the fox;
What care I for such effusion
With its cynical conclusion,
Whilst I rest in calm obtusion
  On my friendly box!

Dig away to undermine me,
But a "social pest" opine me,
Spare no efforts to malign me
  In the orthodox;
For your eminent contriving
Here I am, and still surviving,
Ever dipping, ever diving
  Deeper in the box.

And no mendicant am I, sirs:
If to dub me such you'd try, sirs,
Then at once, I make reply, sirs,
  You're upon the rocks.
Though, I plead the cause of many,
Yet I ask no alms of any,
Never beg a single penny
  For the precious box.

Such a task I leave to others—
Leave to my devoted "brothers,"
For their "children, wives, and mothers,"
  Famishing in flocks;
But, with care and circumspection
(Just a wee in my direction),
I distribute the collection
  From that useful box!

—*Public Opinion.*

The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharani sailed from New York on July 27 for England, on board the White Star liner *Cedric*, at the conclusion of a short visit to America. Asked by a newspaper reporter to "give his impressions of the United States," his Highness replied, "I liked your Colorado Grand Canyon better than your skyscrapers and your subways."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A POET AT HOME.

"Comte Robert de Montesquiou is a notable personage," writes our lady correspondent in Paris. "He is a poet, and he is a very able lecturer. He has given to the world—in print—his views on American society women, and when in the United States he was a very powerful Lion. At his wonderful 'Pavillon des Muses' at Neuilly-sur-Seine, Comte Robert frequently gives entertainments of a most attractive order; he counts amongst his friends not only the members of the great world, but also the leading lights in the worlds of literature, of the theatre, and of music. The bore finds no welcome at the famous 'Pavillon': only beauty and genius—or at any rate very marked talent—can be admitted."

AN INTERESTING FETE.

"Just at the close of the summer season there was a specially interesting fete in the home of the Muses. A central figure was that of Mme. Lucie Delarue-Mardrus, the wife of the celebrated Dr. Mardrus, who is making a translation of the Koran. Mme. Mardrus has accompanied her husband on several expeditions into the desert, and she is a most fearless explorer. Helleu was also present at this particular fete, and Antonio de La Gandara, whose portrait of Mlle. Polaire made such a sensation last year. La Gandara might almost be called a gifted artist: he paints a portrait, and on looking at it one realizes the nerves of the sitter. This was notably the case of the portrait of a man in brown which used to hang in the Beaux-Arts section of the Grand Palais. Amongst the society leaders at Comte Robert de Montesquiou's fete were Comtesse Greffulhe—of 'Ligue des petits chapeaux' fame—Princesse Giovanni Borghese, Princesse Murat, and very many others. There was a splendid theatrical performance, and some specially good singing."

DEARTH OF DRESSMAKERS.

The lack of domestic servants in middle-class homes is being equalled by the lack of dressmakers' hands in the suburban dressmakers' establishments. "In fact," remarks a correspondent, "the disinclination of young girls to take up any feminine employments is one that calls for really serious inquiry. For the wealthy woman who can afford to go to a high-class atelier there is no difficulty, but for that huge class of women who pay from 12s. 6d. to 30s. for the making of a frock the problem is really very difficult. If a housewife cannot get a servant, it is certain that she will not have time to do her own dressmaking, and how can she get it done outside? Small dressmaker after dressmaker tells the same story. The girls like to go into a big establishment if they have any ability at all, or their work is indifferent, or there is no reliance to be placed on their attendance. Surely this phase of the small profits of the woman of slender means is worthy the consideration of those who are interested in the welfare of their sex."

FASHION IN BELTS.

The white bands in broderie Anglaise, shaped to form corselet belts, to be worn with the embroidered lawn dresses, are some of the latest; the fault, however, of these belts and bands is the small sizes in which they are made. Owing to the sensible straight-fronted corsets, the waist measurements have materially increased, and there is a great difficulty in obtaining one to fit. The chiffon elastic belts overcome this obstacle; but unfortunately, they give too much pressure; these are studded with steel points and fancifully decorated.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

One of the latest fancies for table decorations, and one which is suited for country house luncheon parties, is a large beaten copper or brass fish, with a bold design in raised fruit or flowers round the flattened adge. The dish is artistically piled up with every variety of seasonable fruits. Trails of smilax are the only other ornamentation used. The table glass, instead of being all of one design, as is customary, is treated in an original fashion. No two glasses are alike, and every one is of the finest crystal, many of them being rare specimens collected from every part of the world. A prominent Society leader started this fashion, which has become quite a craze, and all oddments of crystal are being eagerly sought.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN BURMA.

Scheme Sanctioned for its Expansion.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 20.

The Secretary of State for India has given sanction to a scheme for the gradual expansion of the Civil Veterinary Department in Burma.

A QUESTION OF A LEASE.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. Javeri, the Fifth Judge, C. Mesquita was sued by Awad-bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad for rent for the month of December 1905 for premises at Hornby Row, Fort, which he held as a monthly tenant. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. Godinho for the defendant. The following judgment was delivered by his Honour the fifth Judge: The plaintiff sues to recover rent from defendant as a monthly tenant. Defendant denies and says he is a lessee under an unexpired lease for 5 years and is liable to pay rent and municipal taxes only under the lease. There was no other independent contract. Plaintiff says the lease is void as it was executed by an agent not authorized to execute it and so he can ignore it. Under the circumstances the case is coverd by the Ruling in Rachchea *vs.* Upendra, I. L. R. 27 Calcutta 239. The suit should have been founded on "use and occupation." No amendment can be allowed. But Mr. Payne relies on page 145 (Ed. 1902) of Woodfall on landlord and tenant where a tenant under a void lease holds as a tenant from year to year. The lease referred to as void there are those which are not "under seal" or by deed according to the English statute. The present lease is not of that character. It is valid according to stamp and registration laws. I understand Mr. Payne to mean, by "void," unauthorized as Abdoola had no power to execute long leases on behalf of the Sultan. The lease is signed by the agent only and thus, no doubt, does not bind the principal. It was voidable therefore at the option of the defendant but it was open to the Sultan to ratify it and he has ratified it by receiving rents from August 1904 to October 1905, and that being so the defendant can be sued on the lease only for use and occupation. If these payments were not received by the Sultan as rent, then in fact no tenancy was created between the plaintiff and defendant and the suit should have been for recovery of damages for wrongful occupation.

The notice dated 7th December, 1905, is very vague and not proper even. If defendant was a monthly tenant he was entitled at least to a clear month's notice, while here he is asked to vacate by the end of the month. There is no independent agreement for paying municipal taxes. Suit for recovery thereof could be based on the lease only. In the event of the decision of the Court being against him the plaintiff's learned attorney has instituted his desire to be allowed to withdraw the suit with leave to, and I think the defendants admit that the debt is justly due. Therefore the order of the Court will be "suit withdrawn with leave," but plaintiff must pay Rs. 51 as professional costs as it was open to him to accept the very fair arrangement suggested by the defendants which was wrecked because of his insisting on his Court costs. The suit was accordingly withdrawn with leave.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S RETURN.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is due back from leave on the 10th of October next.

RETURN OF THE HON'BLE MR. HEWETT.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, Member for Commerce and Industry, will reach Simla on the 1st of October, on his return from six months' leave to England.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PERSIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Persia to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. B. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. B. at 10·30 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 10 a. m. sharp:—Mr. Foxwell, Mr J S Somekh and 2 Misses Yeks.

HANDS CRACKED AND PEELED

Suffered for One Year—Water Caused Agony, Heat Intense Pain—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Could Not Do Any Housework.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"About a year ago my hands began to crack and peel. I tried many remedies, but they grew worse all the time. At last they became so sore that it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put my hands in water, I was in agony for hours; and if I tried to cook over the stove, the heat caused intense pain. I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions were utterly useless. I gave him up and tried another, but without the least satisfaction. About six weeks ago I got my first relief when I purchased Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using them for a week, I found to my great delight that my hands were beginning to feel much better, the deep cracks began to heal up and stop running, and to-day my hands are entirely well, the one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment being all that I used to make a complete cure. (signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, and for itching, burning, and scaling eczemas, rashes, inflammations, and chafings, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Itching, Scaly Humours."

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

Dear Reader:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I could only believe it, I would give it a trial. But what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? If I could only believe it!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say my claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, was benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The one simple thing is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring Electricity to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the Electricity that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot spend your money and keep it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more Strength and Health, and I know how?

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached and the results must be the same. Apply the current properly and you impart new life and energy. This is why the one simple thing does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office, has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras, has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Herculex belt." Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practitioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of Electricity as a therapeutic agent."

NOW, DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

I have three excellent books setting forth in logical English, my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to you, pr ticularly. My greatest satisfaction is in convincing the doubtful. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Little Breakfast Scones

are so good for the children, and their elders, that no breakfast table ought to be without them. They are made easily, and always successfully, with

Brown & Polson's
— raising powder —
'Paisley Flour' (Trade Mark)

They take only 15 minutes to make, and eat deliciously fresh from the oven. Re-heated, they are as good as new.

Try them to-morrow from recipe on tin.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new novel by Mr. F. Dickberry, of whose book "The Storm of London" 100.000 copies were sold. The title of the new story is "The Nymph". The scene is laid in a French provincial town, varied phases of French life and society are depicted, and there is much skilful delineation of aristocratic and peasant type.

"An Impetuous Girl" is the title of the last novel written by the late Miss Adeline Sargeant. A Colonial edition is being issued by Mr. Unwin. The book is a love story of the present day, and there is a strong musical interest.

A new book by "E. Nesbit" (Mrs, Hubert Bland) is appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library. It is entitled "Man and Maid" and depicts various phases in the psychology of love. Full both of the humour which makes the author's Children's stories so fascinating, and of the delicate phantasy which is shown in her poems, the book will doubtless be appreciated by the many grown-ups who delight to read of the doings of "The Treasure-Seekers" and their fellows.

"Latter-Day Sweethearts" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, which Mr. Unwin will publish in his Colonial Library. The book is a lively and up-to-date story of two young girls representing widely divergent classes of American social life. They are thrown together upon the ocean-crossing in a mammoth liner, and their charms make impression upon a series of men of divers nationalities and histories, resulting in an amusing outcome with a dramatic ending. One of these heroines, Miss Posey Winstanley, to wit, who is unknown upon boarding the gangplank at New York, becomes rapidly the focus of the ship's observations and attention. She is a sort of "Daisy Miller" of the twentieth century, and her love adventures, and rapid evolution into a young woman of fashion and consequence form the burden of the tale . . . . Many of the scenes are laid in the Riviera.

"Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman" by Mr. E. W. Hornung is being added to Unwin's Colonial Library. Raffles is a gentleman burglar. A man of Society, and a famous cricketer, he can only pay his heavy expenses by the means which Bill Sikes employed, He plans and carries out with many hairbreadth escapes some enterprising burglaries; and is as entertaining a hero as any criminal can be. A play based on the story is at present enjoying a great success on the London stage.

An interesting experiment is to be tried at the new public library which has been opened at Southend—another consequence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's well-known generosity. It is proposed to give borrowers free access to the shelves, in order that they may select books for themselves with a better idea of what they are about than the average man can always obtain from a catalogue. This, of course, is not a novelty; the practice has been tried elsewhere, and found to work so well this it may reasonably be extended to all libraries. It is a moot point whether it lightens the labour of the librarian and his assistants; although they are thus freed from the task of going to the shelves for the books wanted, they have still to keep a watchful eye upon the selectors, not for fear of dishonesty so much as because a large number of people appear to suffer from a congenital incapacity to put a volume back in the exact place from which it was taken, as is familiar to all who have to consult the volumes of a big encyclopædia, Dictionary of National Biography, or the like, which is used by a number of persons. The actual loss of books by theft has not been found to be noticeably greater in libraries where free access is allowed than in other libraries: it is usually negligible in comparison with the inevitable loss of books by fair wear and tear. People on the whole, especially of the class who use free libraries, are honester than the cynic is apt to suppose, and this is particularly the case when they feel that something is left to their honour. From the borrower's point of view there is much to be said in favour of free access to the shelves, which tends to promote the reading habit far more than the best catalogue that was ever compiled. Of course in a large and much-frequented library the congestion of the shelves that would be caused by free access would probably form a fatal objection, but wherever it is possible it is worth trying.

The peculiarity of the system introduced at Southend is that free access is only permitted to the shelves which do not contain works of fiction. The idea is, "in thus allowing borrowers access to the bookshelves, to foster the reading of such works as against the tendency to indulge only in fiction." It will be interesting to see how this plan works out. Of course the tendency of borrowers to take out a large percentage of novels from free libraries has often been noted and deplored. The latest statistics that we have seen are those of the Shoreditch libraries, where during the past quarter 43,232 volumes were issued, of which 28,028—about 65 per cent—were works of fiction. It is an open question whether it is either useful or desirable to take such steps as have been suggested—*e.g.*, to refuse to lend anyone more than one novel for every volume of "solid reading" that he takes out—in order to diminish this percentage. No doubt it is true that the excessive and sole reading of novels is a form of mental dram-drinking which disinclines the mind for more solid food. But, after all, novel-reading is a harmless form of recreation when we compare it with the substitutes that are alone available to most of the frequenters of free libraries. And it must be remembered that a great many of the borrowers spend their lives in such arduous and prolonged toil that they are in no case at the end of the day's work to sit down to history or philosophy. If they are forbidden to read novels they simply will not read at all or will be more than ever thrown back on the rag-bag press. It should really be gratifying to the advocates of serious reading that one out of every three volumes borrowed from the libraries of a district like Shoreditch is not fiction. The Southend experiment, which aims at letting borrowers see for themselves whether they cannot find a history or biography or volume of essays to take away with them, strikes us as the best attempt yet made to diminish the percentage of fiction without undue pedantry or impossible coercion.

In connection with the opening of this library at Southend, one may note that Jane Austen is not so well known even yet—in spite of multiplied new edition—as one could wish. A little controversy has arisen in one of the daily papers as to whether Southend is a new or an old watering-place. Someone hastily spoke of it as a mushroom town, and provoked an indignant letter in which a resident boasted that the main street was more than a century old. But the best evindence of Southend's age is to be found in "Emma." The delightful Mr. Woodhouse could not bear to think that his son-in-law had been so ill-advised as to take his children to South End for sea-bathing when he might have gone to Cromer, and provoked the retort. "If Mr. Perry can tell me how to convey a wife and five children a distance of an hundred and thirty miles with no greater expense or inconvenience than a distance of forty, I should be as willing to prefer Cromer to South End as he could himself." It is clear that South End was already a place of fame a century ago. What is really difficult to realise is the immense change in the possibility of holiday-making which railways have brought about. In Jane Austen's time even the trip from London to Esher—sixteen miles—was a considerable undertaking for a family, and there were large numbers of the middle class whose highest aspiraton in the ways of a "change" was that of the Rev. Dr. Primrose—"All our adventures were by the fireside, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown."

There is not likely to be any cessation of interest just yet in careful facsimiles of ancient bindings and typography, especially on the more sumptuous scale. Mr. John Murray announces, without committing himself to any statement of price, a book which will be a departure in this domain of the collector and the book connoisseur. Mr. Henry Boyd has translated from a careful text the "Triumphs" of Petrarch, perhaps the most characseristic of all the works into which that ecstatic soul put the spirit of the Renaissance. This edition is to contain half a dozen facsimiles in photogravure of certain rare sixteenth-century etchings, in illustration of the text, and the type is a copy of that used by the best fifteenth-century Italian scribes. The initial letters have been executed in raised gold by Signor Attilio Formilli, of Florence; the paper has been made specially in Italy after an ancient hand-made pattren; and the work will be bound in leather which is stamped with a fine fourteenth-century design. What is more, the copies on vellum will contain a full-page facsimile of an original illuminated page, also by Signor Formilli, and the introduction in both editions will be from the pen of Signor Guido Biagi, librarian of the Royal Medicean Laurentian Library at Florence. Doubtless the learned critic will pronounce the book the finest memento of the Renaissance which we have had of recent years, but he will say less, perhaps, of the way in which the burning exhortations of Petrarch have caused him, the most patriotic poet who ever lived, to have the public recital of his works prohibited. Things have not been so bad since the Petrarch anniversary celebration in 1874, but much still remains to be done before the Tuscan comes back to take his place alongside Dante and the "kindred stars in rival song" who ushered in the new civilisation.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE STRIKE.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—Without in any manner challenging it the Post Office strike at this stage, may we not also hear what the poor postmen themselves have to say in their defence? Have we at all heard their side? And if we have not why should we condemn these men? It is indeed a strange fact that there should now be in India so many strikers of the lower grade of our most useful but uninfluential public servants. There have been strikes in the Imperial Printing Press in Calcutta and strikes on the East Indian and Oudh Rohilkhund railways. There have been strikes of guards. And now we have the strikes of Bombay postmen; while as we write the Punjaub telegraph signallers threaten a strike also? *What may be the meaning* of these widespread strikes in different parts of the country? Surely we are permitted to say that there must be some very harsh and oppressive way of treating these poor creatures, eking out a *bare* subsistence allowance, with a family of two or three children, to exhaust all patience and strike for *better* treatment every way.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—The present strike illustrates the unwisdom of waiting till the last moment. The summary dismissal of the whole body of postmen in a busy city like Bombay to the grave inconvenience of the public and dislocation of business cannot be altogether justified, though the postal authorities are doubtless doing their very best to cope with the grave situation created by the strike. With better advisers postmen would have presented their case more effectively. But we do not think the postal authorities have themselves shown great wisdom or foresight in this business. The Postal Department is not working at a loss. Its efficiency and prosperity are due to no small extent to the faithful, continuous and patient work done by postmen. They have an undoubted claim upon the sympathy of their superiors and of the public in general in so far as their demands are reasonable, and we can not but deplore the lack of foresight and consideration which the higher authorities have shown for a long time in dealing with some of the more urgent grievances of their low-paid but hard worked employes.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—No doubt, the public has been seriously inconvenienced by the strike. But when it is maintained that the strikers it is who have put themselves out of court by showing a total disregard of public convenience by the suddenness with which they stopped work, let us remember that it is the Postal authorities who by their attitude brought them to that frame of mind when apparently even a trivial cause was sufficient to induce them to take a step, which with poor men means the enormous risk of losing totally their means of subsistence. It has been from the beginning of the year that the Postmen have been endeavouring to bring their grievances to the ear of the authorities. No heed was paid to oral representations. In April, a formal written application was sent. No reply to it was vouchsafed and at least once the men went to the Presidency Post Master in a body in the oriental way of presenting their grievances personally, but we understand that such direct approaches was in future discountenanced. It was only when a second petition was presented giving a formal notice that work would be stopped by a certain date that the postal authorities in haste issued their notification of the 21st June announcing concessions with regard to only one complaint of the men namely their pay. These concessions fell far short not only of the demands but of the just requirements of the case.

MR. MORLEY'S BUDGET SPEECH.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—As was rightly anticipated, the speech made by Mr. Morley on the occasion of the introduction of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on 20th July last was, as the full text now to hand clearly reveals, every way better than we were led to believe from the condensed telegraphic summary. That it was conceived in a lofty pitch, worthy of the eminent scholar and the philosophic statesman of advanced Liberal views, goes without saying. It has to be read carefully not once but thrice to fully recognise and appreciate its sterling worth and the marked spirit of genuine Liberalism it breathes—that practical Liberalism which spells the slow and graduated but steady broadening of the foundations of Freedom and Progress consistent with the existing conditions of Indian Society and in harmony with the popular sentiments and aspirations. So far it is indeed a great speech.

The *Indian Spectator* states:—Ever open to conviction and ever cautious informing a judgment, Mr. Morley is yet a firm-minded and courageous statement. Knowing that he was to be followed by several dogmatist, he had the courage to declare that the man who dogmatists, about India is a simpleton. While Mr. Gokhale opened at the East India Association that we are nearing a crisis, Mr. Morley thought that no symptoms of a crisis, could be discerned. Mr. Sydney Low had referred to the "furious agitation" against the partition of Bengal, and Mr. Morley admitted the existence of certain "disagreeable" facts—perhaps the Svadeshi movement was meant. But he knew also how the Prince of Wales, had been received in the agitated Province, and he asked the House not to be frightened by the ebb and flow of feeling in countries where there is any political life. If Mr. Morley did not mean that he was not to be frightened by mere agittation, such as is carried on in Bengal, what else did the mean!

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—After many long years the country has got, in the annual Indian budget speech in Parliament, a speech in which she may look for a masterly exposition of current history and politics as they obtain and are discussed in this country. Mr. Morley's statement was invested with a glow of warmth and originality which are foreign to the stock effusions of many of his predecessors. It associates instruction with interest, and imparts a pleasure to go into the long columns of newspapers through which it runs. It is not a mere dovetailing of stale sentiments and exploded theories, a mere makeshift prelude to the formal introduction of a laboured financial statement. Mr. Morley is hardly several months in office when the promptitude with which he has mastered the various knotty problems, which have exercised us for years past, prove him to be a man of rare intellectual gifts. But the spirit of sympathy and the zeal to obtain first-hand information, the anxiety to hear both sides of a question, without relying upon the data furnished exclusively from official sources, form the crowning feature of his masterly speech.

The *Gujerati* observes:—Mr. Morley's speech on the Indian Budget is likely to evoke varying feelings and varying criticisms in this country. That is perhaps inevitable. For our own part whilst we are not at all prepared to cease asking for more, we are ready to accept with thankfulness whatever instalments of reform are granted to us by him. There are points in Mr. Morley's speech on which we entirely dissent from him. Even with his assurance that he has applied his independent judgment to the study of the materials supplied to him by the permanent officials of the India Office, we feel that imperfect information and inadequate experience have led him into economic fallacies or an erroneous interpretation of statistics relating to land revenue and railways. He has further failed to understand the true meaning and significance of the excess of exports over imports in the case of a debtor country like India. He has not made allowance for the fact that, though railways have now begun to pay, the losses hitherto incurred amount to more than fifty crores and that moneys which should have long ago been spent upon the construction of protective or profitable irrigation works were appropriated for the execution of costly but losing railway projects.

THE PARTITION OF KHANDEISH.

The *Indu Prakash* is not satisfied with the way in which the recent partition of Khandeish has been carried out. Our contemporary says:—That Khandeish required a partition because of its unweldiness under one Collectorate nobody denied or denies. But certainly, the wisdom of the actual plan now adopted is questionable enough. In spite of the fact that some time back the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit drew the attention of the Government to the desirability of laying the proposed scheme before the public, the authorities have, it seems very deliberately, laid it before the public only when fully predetermined and preordained. The people of Khandeish have always felt the need of a reasonable partition and Government certainly had no reason to expect a repetition of the Bengal discontent. In a partition which was effected mainly with a view to suit the convenience of the Revenue Department it was inevitable that such evils should creep in. As it is, even now, Government can remove such of the inconveniences as may not necessitate any considerable revision of its settled scheme.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague		Deaths from all Causes.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals....................	0	1	6
Total........	3	2	96
Total plague deaths to date..	133,618		
Same date last year	5	3	68

CHOLERA.

Attacks,	Deaths,
4	4

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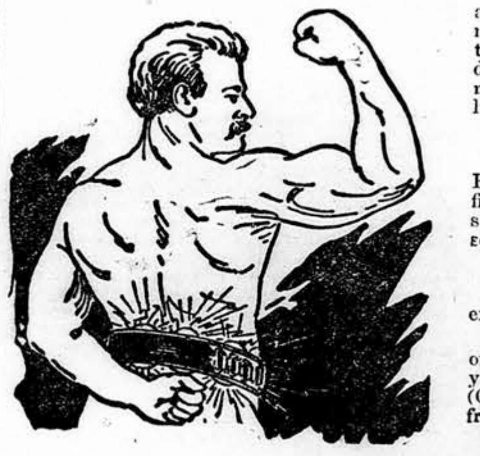
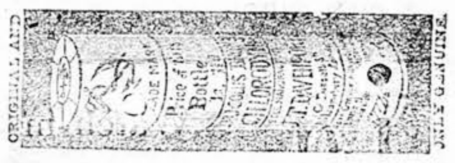
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichéry.



WHY ENDURE DISCOMFORTS AND PAIN?
WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED!
Why not have your nervous system braced up Why not, if you are weak and run down, have Vitality and Strength? If your Liver is constantly going wrong, why not get it into a good working condition? Why not, if you have Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or any pain or ache of the body, get speedy relief? Others have obtained it by using
COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY
and I am positive you can get it too. It it a sure and natural remedy, and those whom it has cured will tell you so. Most of the pains, Aches and Diseases are due to the loss of Electric Nerve Force, and no man or woman can be strong, or have health and vitality, without that element in the body.
A Prominent Physician writes:—
"This is to certify that I have examined Cook's Electric Body Battery which is being introduced and find it capable of giving an electric current of a strength far superior to the ordinary apparatus of this sort."
(Original will be shown to applicants.)
MY FREE BOOK will tell you all about it. It explains everything you wish to know.
It is well illustrated, showing the various grades of Batteries, and how they are worn. I will send you one post free if you write for it. Call if you can (Consultation free) get a free test of the appliance, and free advice,
Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.
C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



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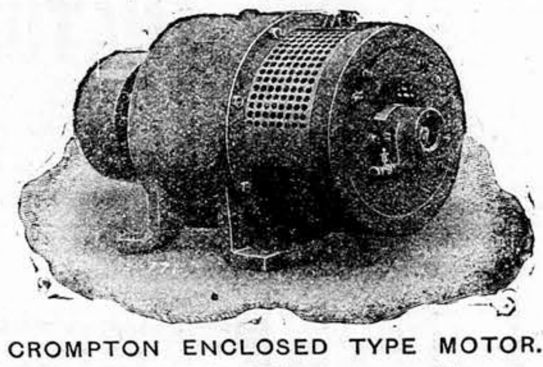
CHLORODYNE
(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy. Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.
Always ask for "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.
Sold in bottles. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)
Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.



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Installations of Plant of all descriptions carried out and reported on. Write for Estimates.
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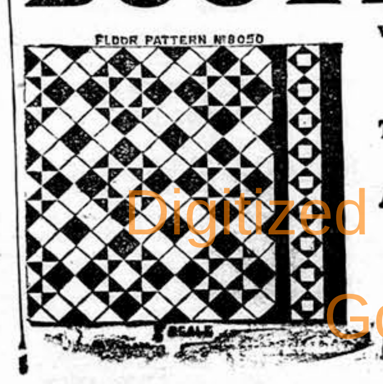
The "EMPIRE"
Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 800 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 500 Machines, &c., &c.
PRICE - - 250 Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.



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FLOOR PATTERN No 8050 SCALE
Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
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THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
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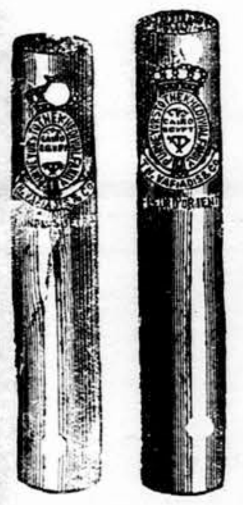

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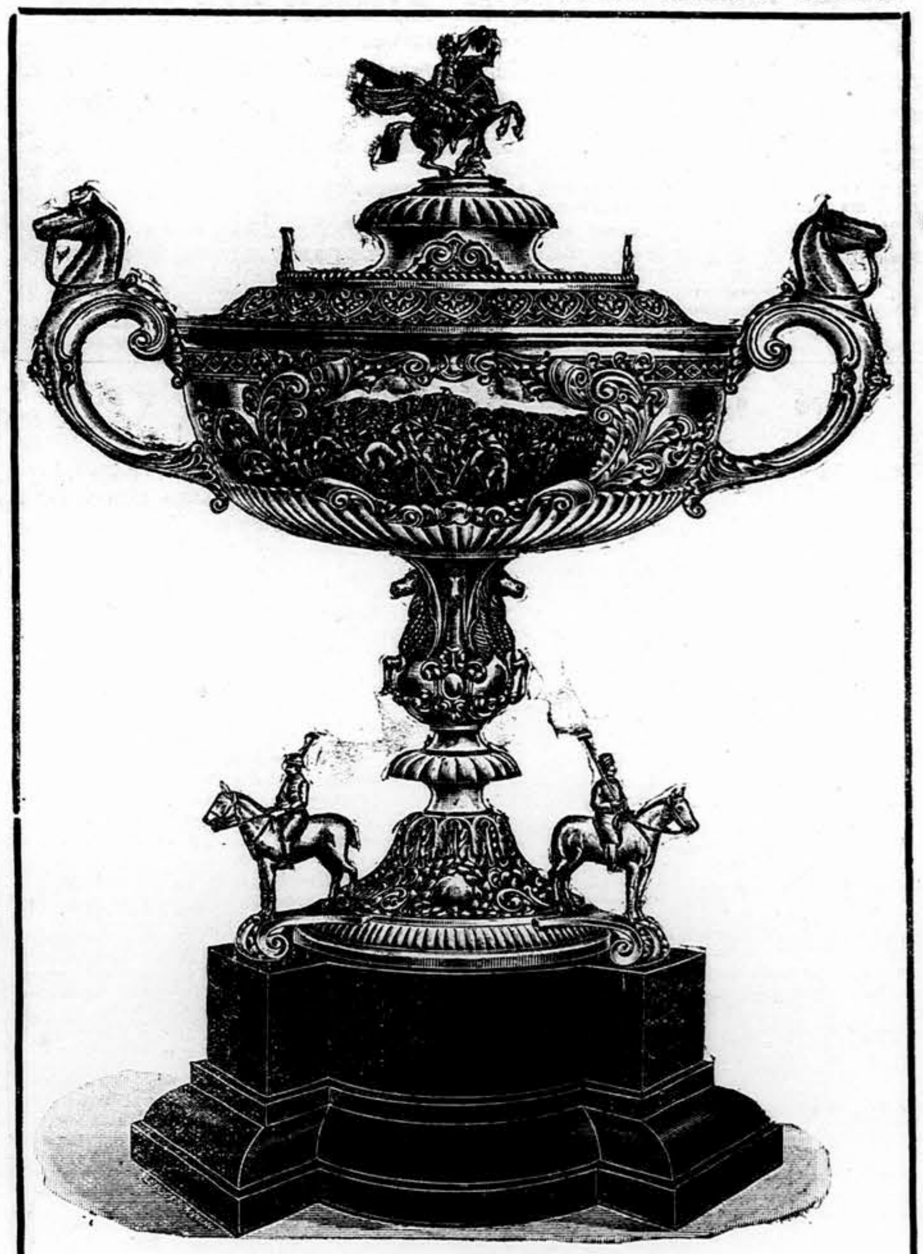

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